

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Matthew Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at davis.matthew@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator

Enclosures (3)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 31, 2018

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Biggs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Biggs:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 2018, regarding Clean Air Act (CAA) deadlines. We have compiled a significant amount of historic information in response to your request.

Information on the reviews for National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are included in Attachment 1. More information on the process of reviewing the NAAQS is available at <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>. Also, Administrator Pruitt recently released a memorandum committing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to meet NAAQS deadlines: <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/back-basics-process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>.

Information regarding the status of New Source Performance Standards are included in Attachment 2. More information regarding specific standards can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/new-source-performance-standards>.

For the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, many of these are tabulated in Attachment 3. This list reflects the Risk and Technology Reviews (RTR) underway or recently completed. Older RTRs are not included as these have not been tracked over time in the same manner. More information on specific reviews can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/rtr/rtrpg.html>.

More information on upcoming EPA actions for these programs can be found in the Spring 2018 Unified Agenda: <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Matthew Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at davis.matthew@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator

Enclosures (3)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 31, 2018

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 2018, regarding Clean Air Act (CAA) deadlines. We have compiled a significant amount of historic information in response to your request.

Information on the reviews for National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are included in Attachment 1. More information on the process of reviewing the NAAQS is available at <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>. Also, Administrator Pruitt recently released a memorandum committing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to meet NAAQS deadlines: <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/back-basics-process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>.

Information regarding the status of New Source Performance Standards are included in Attachment 2. More information regarding specific standards can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/new-source-performance-standards>.

For the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, many of these are tabulated in Attachment 3. This list reflects the Risk and Technology Reviews (RTR) underway or recently completed. Older RTRs are not included as these have not been tracked over time in the same manner. More information on specific reviews can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/rtr/rtrpg.html>.

More information on upcoming EPA actions for these programs can be found in the Spring 2018 Unified Agenda: <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Matthew Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at davis.matthew@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator

Enclosures (3)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 31, 2018

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Flores
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Flores:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 2018, regarding Clean Air Act (CAA) deadlines. We have compiled a significant amount of historic information in response to your request.

Information on the reviews for National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are included in Attachment 1. More information on the process of reviewing the NAAQS is available at <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>. Also, Administrator Pruitt recently released a memorandum committing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to meet NAAQS deadlines: <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/back-basics-process-reviewing-national-ambient-air-quality-standards>.

Information regarding the status of New Source Performance Standards are included in Attachment 2. More information regarding specific standards can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/new-source-performance-standards>.

For the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, many of these are tabulated in Attachment 3. This list reflects the Risk and Technology Reviews (RTR) underway or recently completed. Older RTRs are not included as these have not been tracked over time in the same manner. More information on specific reviews can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/rtr/rtrpg.html>.

More information on upcoming EPA actions for these programs can be found in the Spring 2018 Unified Agenda: <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Matthew Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at davis.matthew@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator

Enclosures (3)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 5, 2017

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of September 29, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. You asked a number of questions related to the EPA's interpretation of the RFS regulations that concern parties who designate or use a renewable fuel in any application that is not transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel. You suggested that there may be some confusion resulting from the deletion of related regulatory provisions at 40 CFR 80.1429(f) in the RFS Quality Assurance Program (QAP) rule. *See* 79 Fed. Reg. 42078, 42155 (July 18, 2014). The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

We appreciate your concern over potential confusion caused by the QAP rule's statements regarding the retirement of Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) for renewable fuels that are not used as transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel. We are taking steps to remedy this issue. As noted in the recently signed proposed Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support ("REGS") rule, "[t]he EPA modified the Product Transfer Document requirements and related enforcement provisions in the QAP final rule, but in the course of doing so, the EPA included contradictory statements in the preamble of its intent to finalize certain of the provisions, and these statements were inconsistent in part with the EPA's final actions in amending the regulations." *See* 81 Fed. Reg. 80828, 80911 (November 16, 2016). As part of the proposed REGS rule, the EPA proposed amendments to the RFS regulations at 40 CFR part 80, subpart M, to address any potential confusion created by statements in the preamble to the QAP rule. *See* 81 Fed. Reg. 80828, 80912 (November 16, 2016) for a discussion of the proposed REGS rule amendments.

You also asked about an ongoing EPA enforcement action that is based, in part, on alleged violations of 40 CFR 80.1429(f) that occurred prior to the promulgation of the QAP rule. We understand that a small number of parties suggest they interpreted the regulations to allow a scheme where the same gallon of biodiesel could be used to generate multiple RINs. This scheme involved calling the biodiesel a "feedstock," even though biodiesel is not a qualifying feedstock under the RFS program. These parties claimed to reprocess the biodiesel to produce a "new" batch of biodiesel, and then generated a second set of RINs for the same fuel. This scheme fundamentally undermines the RFS program by providing double credit for the same volume of qualifying fuel. At no time in the RFS program has a scheme like this been lawful. The RFS program has never allowed more than one RIN to be generated off the same gallon of fuel.

I have enclosed a copy of a recently filed complaint that includes a claim that a company violated 40 CFR 80.1429(f), among other alleged violations, in implementing such a scheme. You can find additional publicly available information about this matter at <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/western-dubuque-biodiesel-llc-clean-air-act-settlement>. The EPA does not disclose information about ongoing enforcement litigation that is not already public because it could jeopardize an open and fair judicial resolution of the EPA's allegations.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

Enclosure

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 16-cv-1038
)	
NGL CRUDE LOGISTICS, LLC (f/k/a Gavilon,)	
LLC) and WESTERN DUBUQUE BIODIESEL,)	Judge
LLC,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT

The United States of America, by the authority of the Attorney General of the United States and through the undersigned attorneys, acting at the request of the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), files this Complaint and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil action against NGL Crude Logistics, LLC (f/k/a/ Gavilon, LLC) (“NGL”) and Western Dubuque Biodiesel, LLC (“Western Dubuque”) (collectively “the Defendants”) for their violations of Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o), and the regulations issued thereunder at 40 C.F.R. Part 80, Subpart M.
2. The United States seeks civil penalties and injunctive relief pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Clean Air Act (“the Act”), as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545.

AUTHORITY, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

3. Authority to bring this action on behalf of the United States is vested in the United States Department of Justice by, *inter alia*, Section 305 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7605, and 28 U.S.C. § 516.

4. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1345, and 1355.

5. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to Section 205(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7524(b), because Defendants committed the alleged violations in this district.

THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff United States of America is acting on behalf of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

7. Defendant NGL Crude Logistics, LLC is a midstream energy provider that transports crude oil, and markets and supplies refined products, natural gas liquids, and other products. NGL is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska.

8. From at least January 1, 2011, until March 2014, NGL was known as Gaviion, LLC.

9. Defendant Western Dubuque Biodiesel, LLC is the owner and operator of a biodiesel plant located in Farley, Iowa. Western Dubuque is an Iowa limited liability company with its headquarters in Farley, Iowa.

10. Defendants are “persons” as defined in Section 302(e) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e).

THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND THE RENEWABLE FUEL PROGRAM

11. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the Clean Air Act to add a renewable fuel program, which required EPA to promulgate regulations to increase the amount of renewable fuels used in motor vehicles to 7.5 billion gallons by 2012. *See* Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, 119 Stat. 594, 1069 (codified at Section 211(o) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o)). The Energy Policy Act also required EPA to establish a credit trading program to help effectuate the renewable fuel mandate. *See* Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, 119 Stat. at 1071 (codified at Section 211(o) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o)(5)). EPA implemented the Energy Policy Act by promulgating renewable fuel standards (now known as “RFS1”) at 40 C.F.R. Part 80, Subpart K.

12. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 amended Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act to increase the renewable fuel mandate to 36 billion gallons by 2022 and establish four separate categories of renewable fuels, each with a separate volume mandate and each with a specific lifecycle greenhouse gas emission threshold. *See* Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-140, 121 Stat. 1492, 1521-24 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o)(2)). The Energy Independence and Security Act also authorized EPA to allow credits to be generated for nonroad fuel, home heating oil, and jet fuel, in addition to motor vehicle fuel. *See* Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-140, 121 Stat. at 1526 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o)(5)). Congress expanded the renewable fuel program to reduce the nation’s dependence on foreign oil, increase the production of renewable fuels, and achieve significant greenhouse gas emissions reductions. *See* Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-140, 121 Stat. 1492. EPA promulgated additional renewable fuel

standards (known as “RFS2”) at 40 C.F.R. Part 80, Subpart M to implement the new requirements.

13. The RFS2 regulations define “renewable fuel” as a fuel that is 1) produced from renewable biomass, 2) used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel, and 3) has lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions at least 20 percent less than baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, subject to some exceptions. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401 (definition of “renewable fuel”).

14. The RFS2 regulations define “transportation fuel” as “fuel for use in motor vehicles, motor vehicle engines, nonroad vehicles, or nonroad engines (except fuel for use in ocean-going vessels).” *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401 (definition of “transportation fuel”).

15. The RFS2 regulations require gasoline and diesel refiners and importers (known as “obligated parties”) to meet Renewable Volume Obligations (“RVOs”), which are annual renewable fuel obligations based upon a percentage of the gasoline and diesel fuel that the obligated party produces or imports into the United States. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1406(b), 80.1407. Renewable fuel exporters are also required to meet an RVO based on the volume of renewable fuel that the exporter exports out of the United States. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1430.

16. The RFS2 regulations allow obligated parties to comply with their RVOs by producing renewable fuel themselves or by participating in a trading program. Renewable fuel production is tracked by Renewable Identification Numbers (“RINs”) that are generated by renewable fuel producers and importers to represent a volume of renewable fuel. Obligated parties must demonstrate that they have retired a sufficient number of RINs (whether they produced the renewable fuel associated with the RINs themselves or whether the RINs were obtained from another entity) to meet their RVOs. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1427(a)(1).

17. The RFS2 regulations define a “RIN” as “a unique number generated to represent a volume of renewable fuel pursuant to §§ 80.1425 and 80.1426.” *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401 (definition of “renewable identification number”).

18. The RFS2 regulations establish requirements for the production and importation of renewable fuels and the generation and assignment of RINs, including the following:

- 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1 identify permissible fuel types, feedstocks, and production process “pathways” that renewable fuel producers must use if they intend to generate RINs for the fuel, and the D codes associated with those pathways.
- 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(a)(1) allows renewable fuel producers and importers to generate RINs if the fuel “qualifies for a D code pursuant to § 80.1426(f), or the EPA has approved a petition for use of a D code pursuant to § 80.1416.”
- 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(c)(6)(i) (2011) provided, at all times relevant to this Complaint, that a party is prohibited from generating RINs for a volume of renewable fuel that it produces if the fuel does not meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(a)(1).”
- 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(c)(1) (2011) provided, at all times relevant to this Complaint, that “fuel producers and importers may not generate RINs for fuel that is not designated or intended for use as transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel.”
- 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(a) provides that “no person shall produce or import a renewable fuel without complying with the requirements of § 80.1426 regarding the generation and assignment of RINs.”

19. The RFS2 regulations establish four separate categories of renewable fuels: cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and general renewable fuel. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1405. Each category of renewable fuel is required to meet certain minimum greenhouse gas reduction standards, among other requirements. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401 (definition of “renewable fuel”).

20. The RFS2 regulations designate each category of renewable fuel by a separate D code. The D code for biomass-based diesel is D4. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1425(g)(2) and 80.1426, Table 1.

21. The RFS2 regulations define biodiesel as a mono-alkyl ester that meets American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) D 6751-09 specifications. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1401 (definition of “biodiesel”) and 80.1468(b)(4). Biodiesel that qualifies for the generation of D4 RINs is referred to as “biomass-based diesel.” *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1401 (definition of “biomass-based biodiesel”).

22. Biodiesel must have lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions that are at least 50% less than baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions from petroleum-based diesel to generate biomass-based diesel RINs. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7545(o)(1)(D).

23. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the feedstocks that could be used to produce biodiesel that qualifies to generate D4 RINs pursuant to the pathway requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) were soy bean oil, oil from annual covercrops, algal oil, biogenic waste oils/fats/greases, non-food grade corn oil, and canola/rapeseed oil. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1 (2011).

24. The production processes that can be used to produce biodiesel that qualifies to generate D4 RINs pursuant to the pathway requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) are

transesterification and some forms of hydrotreating. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1.

25. The RFS2 regulations allow biodiesel producers to generate 1.5 RINs for each gallon of qualifying biodiesel that they produce. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1415(b).

26. The RFS2 regulations require renewable fuel producers to register with EPA before engaging in any transaction involving RINs. 40 C.F.R. § 80.1450. Registration requirements include, *inter alia*, identifying the location of the facility where renewable fuel will be produced, listing the feedstocks the facility is capable of utilizing, and describing the facility's renewable fuel production processes. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1450(b)(1)(i)–(ii).

27. The RFS2 regulations define “facility” as “all of the activities and equipment associated with the production of renewable fuel starting from the point of delivery of feedstock material to the point of final storage of the end product, which are located on one property, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).” *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401 (definition of “facility”).

28. Renewable fuel producers are required to submit certain information regarding each batch of renewable fuel they produce for which they generate RINs to EPA via EMTS. This information includes the name of the producer, the producer's EPA registration number, the producer's EPA facility registration number, the volume and category of fuel produced, the quantity of RINs generated for the batch, the D code of RINs generated for the batch, the type and quantity of feedstock(s) used for the batch, and the production process used for the batch. 40 C.F.R. § 80.1452(b) (2011).

29. The RFS2 regulations establish requirements for separating RINs from the volume of renewable fuel to which they were assigned. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1429.

30. The RFS2 regulations establish requirements for the transfer of assigned and unassigned RINs. *See, e.g.*, 40 C.F.R. § 80.1428(a)(3), (b)(3).

31. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the RFS2 regulations provided that “[a]ny party that uses a renewable fuel in any application that is not transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel, or designates a renewable fuel for use as something other than transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel, must retire any RINs received with that renewable fuel and report the retired RINs in the applicable reports under § 80.1451.” *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1429(f) (2011).

32. Entities that sell, separate, or retire RFS2 RINs must submit information about the transaction to EPA via EMTS, including the submitting party’s name and EPA registration number, the D code of the RINs, the quantity of RINs involved in the transaction, the transaction type, and the trading partner’s name and EPA registration (where applicable). 40 C.F.R. § 80.1452(c).

33. Entities that transfer ownership of renewable fuels or separated RINs must provide a product transfer document to the transferee that includes the name of the transferor and transferee, the transferor’s and transferee’s EPA registration numbers, the volume of renewable fuel that is being transferred, if any, the date of the transfer, the quantity of RINs transferred, the D code of the RINs, and the status of the RINs (assigned or separated). 40 C.F.R. § 80.1453(a).

34. A RIN that is improperly generated is invalid. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1431(a)(1)(ix).

35. The RFS2 regulations prohibit a person from creating or transferring an invalid RIN. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(2).

36. The RFS2 regulations prohibit a person from introducing into commerce a renewable fuel that is produced from a feedstock or through a process that is not described in the person's registration information. *See* 40 C.F.R. 80.1460(b)(5).

37. The RFS2 regulations provide that an obligated party cannot meet its RVO with invalid RINs. *See* 40 C.F.R. 80.1460(c)(1).

38. The RFS2 regulations prohibit a person from causing another person to commit any prohibited act under the RFS2 regulations. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(e).

39. The RFS2 regulations provide that no person shall fail to meet any requirement of the regulations that applies to that person. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(f).

40. The RFS2 regulations require renewable fuel producers to maintain records related to the generation and assignment of RINs, including the batch volume in gallons, batch number, and the date of production associated with all RINs generated. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1454.

41. The RFS2 regulations apply to renewable fuel produced on or after July 1, 2010; to all RINs generated on or after July 1, 2010; and to all RVOs and compliance periods starting with January 1, 2010. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1400.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

42. At various times from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, NGL purchased more than 24 million gallons of biodiesel from various entities and sold it to Western Dubuque.

43. The biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 met ASTM D 6751-09 standards at the time NGL purchased it.

44. The biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 was a "renewable fuel" within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. 80.1401 (definition of "renewable fuel") at the time NGL purchased it.

45. Approximately 36 million D4 RINs were assigned to the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 at the time NGL purchased it.

46. NGL separated most or all of the RINs assigned to the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 and sold these RINs to other entities.

47. Obligated parties used some or all of the RINs that NGL separated from the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 to meet their RVOs.

48. When it purchased the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42, NGL received product transfer documents identifying the fuel as biodiesel and the RINs assigned to the biodiesel as biomass-based diesel RINs.

49. NGL designated the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 as a "feedstock" when it sold the biodiesel to Western Dubuque.

50. On February 2, 2011, February 28, 2011, March 3, 2011, March 9, 2011, May 19, 2011, and May 27, 2011, NGL sent Western Dubuque "Fatty Acid Methyl Ester Transaction Confirmations" to confirm verbal agreements to sell "fatty acid methyl ester" to Western Dubuque. These documents referred to the "fatty acid methyl ester" as "tallow based feedstock," "soy based feedstock," "soybean oil-based feedstock," or "soybean oil based feedstock."

51. On June 1, 2011, NGL and Western Dubuque executed a Feedstock Supply Agreement, a Biodiesel Sale and Purchase Agreement, and a Master Netting, Setoff, Credit and Security Agreement that governed, among other things, NGL's sale of "feedstock" to Western Dubuque, and NGL's purchase of biodiesel from Western Dubuque.

52. The June 1, 2011 Feedstock Supply Agreement defined "feedstock" as "fatty acid methyl ester for use in producing biodiesel."

53. Methyl esters are a class of chemical compounds that include, but are not limited to, biodiesel meeting the ASTM D 6751-09 specifications.

54. NGL did not retire the RINs it received with the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 or report the retirement of RINs to EPA when it sold the biodiesel to Western Dubuque.

55. NGL did not provide product transfer documents identifying the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42 as a renewable fuel when it transferred the product to Western Dubuque.

56. NGL was Western Dubuque's only source of "feedstock" for the biodiesel Western Dubuque contends it produced or reprocessed in 2011.

57. Western Dubuque used most of the "feedstock" it purchased from NGL in 2011 to generate RINs for biodiesel it contends it produced or reprocessed at its Farley, Iowa facility.

58. Western Dubuque generated RINs for all of the biodiesel it contends it produced or reprocessed in 2011.

59. All of the biodiesel Western Dubuque sold to NGL in or around 2011 for which Western Dubuque generated RINs was derived from the "feedstock" that NGL had sold to Western Dubuque in 2011.

60. At various times from approximately January 1, 2011 to approximately December 31, 2011, Western Dubuque contends it produced or reprocessed over 900 batches of biodiesel, totaling approximately 24 million gallons, and generated approximately 36 million D4 RINs assigned to this biodiesel. Western Dubuque sold to NGL all of this biodiesel and all of the RINs assigned to this biodiesel.

61. Western Dubuque reported to EPA that it produced the batches of biodiesel described in Paragraph 60 at its Farley, Iowa facility from soybean oil, waste oils/fats/greases, and oil from annual cover crops using the transesterification process.

62. The total volume of biodiesel Western Dubuque sold to NGL in the transactions described in Paragraph 60 was 24,056,778 gallons. Western Dubuque assigned 36,085,389 RINs to this biodiesel.

63. NGL separated some or all of the RINs assigned to the biodiesel it purchased from Western Dubuque in or around 2011 and sold them to other entities.

64. Obligated parties used some or all of the RINs that NGL separated from the biodiesel it purchased from Western Dubuque in or around 2011 to meet their RVOs.

65. The transactions described in Paragraphs 42 through 64 resulted in the generation of approximately 36,085,389 additional D4 RINs from the biodiesel referenced in Paragraph 42.

66. The market price for D4 RINs in 2011 ranged from \$0.72 to \$2.00 per RIN, with an average market price of approximately \$1.30 per RIN.

67. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Western Dubuque was registered with EPA as a renewable fuel producer.

68. Western Dubuque's EPA registration identifies its Farley, Iowa facility as the facility where it produces biomass-based diesel (and generates RINs for that production) from soybean oil, algal oil, waste oils/fats/greases, oil from annual cover crops, and non-food grade corn oil feedstocks using the transesterification process.

69. Transesterification is a chemical process in which a vegetable oil or animal fat oil is combined with an alcohol and a catalyst to produce biodiesel. Transesterification produces by-products, such as glycerin, along with the biodiesel.

70. Western Dubuque only used a small fraction of the alcohol that would have been required to transesterify the 24 million gallons of soy bean oil, algal oil, non-food grade corn oil, oil from annual covercrops, and/or biogenic waste oils/fats/greases, feedstocks that are permissible under 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1, and that Western Dubuque identified in EMTS as the feedstocks it used.

71. Western Dubuque only produced a small fraction of the glycerin that it would have produced if it had transesterified the 24 million gallons of soy bean oil, algal oil, non-food grade corn oil, oil from annual covercrops, and/or biogenic waste oils/fats/greases, feedstocks that are permissible under 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1, and that Western Dubuque identified in EMTS as the feedstocks its used.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

NGL Failed To Retire RINs Violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1429(f) (2011)

72. Paragraphs 1 through 71 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

73. At various times from January 1, 2011 to approximately December 31, 2011, NGL purchased more than 24 million gallons of biomass-based diesel (together with approximately 36 million RINs assigned to that biodiesel) from various producers and then sold it (without the assigned RINs) to Western Dubuque as a “feedstock.”

74. When NGL sold biomass-based diesel to Western Dubuque in 2011 as a “feedstock,” it designated the renewable fuel for a use other than a transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel.

75. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the RFS2 regulations provided that “[a]ny party that uses a renewable fuel in any application that is not transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel, or designates a renewable fuel for use as something other than transportation fuel,

heating oil, or jet fuel, must retire any RINs received with that renewable fuel and report the retired RINs in the applicable reports under 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1451.” *See* 40 C.F.R. § 80.1429(f) (2011).

76. NGL did not retire the RINs it received with the biomass-based diesel it sold to Western Dubuque in 2011.

77. NGL violated 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1429(f) (2011) and 80.1460(f) each time it failed to retire the RINs it received with the biomass-based diesel it designated as a “feedstock.”

78. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), NGL is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Western Dubuque Generated RFS2 RINs Using A Non-Qualifying Feedstock Violation of 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1426(c)(6)(i) (2011) and 80.1460(a)

79. Paragraphs 1 through 78 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

80. From January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, Western Dubuque generated approximately 36 million D4 RINs for biodiesel it claims it produced from the “fatty acid methyl ester” feedstock it purchased from NGL.

81. “Fatty acid methyl ester” is not listed as a qualifying feedstock under 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 CFR § 80.1426, Table 1.

82. Western Dubuque has not sought, nor has EPA approved, a petition pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 80.1416 to generate RINs for biodiesel produced from “fatty acid methyl ester” feedstock.

83. Western Dubuque violated 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1426(c)(6)(i) (2011) and 80.1460(a) each time it generated a D4 RIN for biodiesel that did not comply with the feedstock requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1.

84. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), Western Dubuque is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Western Dubuque Generated RFS2 RINs Using A Non-Qualifying Process Violation of 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1426(c)(6)(i) (2011) and 80.1460(a)

85. Paragraphs 1 through 84 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

86. From January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, Western Dubuque generated approximately 36 million D4 RINs for biodiesel it claims it produced using the transesterification process on the “fatty acid methyl ester” feedstock it purchased from NGL.

87. The “fatty acid methyl ester” feedstock Western Dubuque purchased from NGL had undergone the transesterification process prior to the date Western Dubuque purchased it from NGL.

88. Western Dubuque used only a small fraction of the alcohol, and produced only a small fraction of the by-products that would have been required to transesterify 24 million gallons of soy bean oil, algal oil, non-food grade corn oil, oil from annual covercrops, and/or biogenic waste oils/fats/greases, feedstocks that are permissible under 40 C.F.R. 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1, and that Western Dubuque identified in EMTS as the feedstocks it used.

89. Western Dubuque did not use transesterification or any other process identified in 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1 to produce the biodiesel associated with the 36 million D4 RINs it generated in 2011.

90. Western Dubuque has not sought, nor has EPA approved, a petition pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 80.1416 to generate RINs for biodiesel produced from a production process other than transesterification.

91. Western Dubuque violated 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1426(c)(6)(i) (2011) and 80.1460(a) each time it generated a D4 RIN for biodiesel that did not comply with the process requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 1426(f)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 80.1426, Table 1.

92. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), Western Dubuque is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Western Dubuque Produced Renewable Fuel Using a Feedstock and/or a Process That Was Not Identified in Its EPA Registration Violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(5)

93. Paragraphs 1 through 92 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

94. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Western Dubuque was registered with EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 80.1450 to produce biodiesel – and generate D4 RINs – using the transesterification process on the following feedstocks: soybean oil, waste oils/fats/greases, algal oil, non-food grade corn oil, and oil from annual cover crops.

95. Western Dubuque used “fatty acid methyl ester” feedstock to produce most or all the biodiesel it sold to NGL in or around 2011 for which it generated RINs.

96. “Fatty acid methyl ester” is not a feedstock identified in Western Dubuque’s EPA registration.

97. Transesterification is the only process identified in Western Dubuque’s EPA registration.

98. Western Dubuque did not use the transesterification process to produce the biodiesel it sold to NGL in or around 2011. Western Dubuque violated 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(5) each time it introduced into commerce a renewable fuel produced from a feedstock not described in its registration information or using a process not described in its registration information.

99. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), Western Dubuque is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Western Dubuque Generated RINs for Biodiesel It Did Not Produce Violation of 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1452(b)(2) and (4) and 80.1460(f)

100. Paragraphs 1 through 99 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

101. From January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, Western Dubuque generated approximately 36 million D4 RINs that it identified in EMTS as being generated for biodiesel that Western Dubuque contends it produced at its Farley, Iowa facility.

102. Western Dubuque did not produce the biodiesel for which it generated D4 RINs in 2011.

103. The biodiesel for which Western Dubuque generated D4 RINs in 2011 was biodiesel that had been previously produced by other entities at other facilities.

104. The D4 RINs that Western Dubuque generated in 2011 were improperly generated because Western Dubuque identified the RINs in EMTS as being generated for biodiesel that Western Dubuque produced at its Farley, Iowa facility.

105. Western Dubuque violated 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1452(b)(1), (2), and (4) and 80.1460(f) by identifying itself in EMTS as the entity that produced the biodiesel and its Farley, Iowa facility as the facility at which it was produced.

106. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 1461(b)(1), and 80.1463(a), Western Dubuque is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Western Dubuque Created and Transferred Invalid RINs Violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(2)

107. Paragraphs 1 through 106 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

108. The approximately 36 million D4 RINs that Western Dubuque generated in 2011 and sold to NGL were improperly generated because Western Dubuque (a) did not use a permitted feedstock (*see* Second Cause of Action), (b) did not use a permitted process (*see* Third Cause of Action), (c) generated the RINs using processes and feedstocks not listed on its EPA registration (*see* Fourth Cause of Action), and/or (d) generated RINs for renewable fuel it did not produce (*see* Fifth Cause of Action).

109. The approximately 36 million D4 RINs that Western Dubuque generated in 2011 and sold to NGL were improperly generated because, at all times relevant to this Complaint, it was illegal to introduce into commerce any RINs generated on renewable fuel produced from an unpermitted feedstock, unpermitted process, and using processes and feedstocks not listed on a

person's EPA registration. The definition of a RIN specifies that it is "a unique number generated to represent a volume of renewable fuel." 40 C.F.R. § 80.1401. Since each RIN is unique to a volume of renewable fuel, these RINs were also improperly generated because Western Dubuque generated the RINs for volumes of fuel for which RINs had already been generated.

110. Improperly generated RINs are invalid under 40 C.F.R. § 80.1431(a)(1)(ix).

111. Western Dubuque violated 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(2) each time it created or transferred a RIN that is invalid pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 80.1431.

112. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), Western Dubuque is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NGL Caused Western Dubuque to Generate Invalid RINs Violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(e)

113. Paragraphs 1 through 112 are realleged and incorporated herein.

114. At various times from January 1, 2011 to approximately December 31, 2011, NGL purchased more than 24 million gallons of biomass-based diesel meeting ASTM D6751-09 specifications (with approximately 36 million assigned RINs) and entered into agreements with Western Dubuque under which NGL (a) sold this biodiesel (without the assigned RINs) to Western Dubuque, characterizing the biodiesel as a "feedstock"; and (b) purchased approximately 24 million gallons of biodiesel Western Dubuque allegedly produced using the same "feedstock," along with approximately 36 million RINs Western Dubuque generated from that alleged production.

115. NGL's actions, including those identified in Paragraph 114, caused Western Dubuque to (a) use an unpermitted feedstock (*see* Second Cause of Action), (b) use an unpermitted process (*see* Third Cause of Action), (c) generate RINs using processes and feedstocks not listed on Western Dubuque's registration (*see* Fourth Cause of Action), and (d) create and transfer RINs for renewable fuel that Western Dubuque did not produce (*see* Fifth Cause of Action), all of which are prohibited acts in violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(e).

116. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.4, 80.1461(a)(2), and 80.1463(a), NGL is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NGL Transferred Invalid RINs Violation of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(2)

117. Paragraphs 1 through 116 are realleged and incorporated herein.

118. At various times from January 1, 2011 to on or around December 31, 2011, NGL purchased approximately 24 million gallons of biodiesel with approximately 36 million assigned D4 RINs from Western Dubuque.

119. The approximately 36 million D4 RINs assigned to the biodiesel NGL purchased from Western Dubuque in or around 2011 were improperly generated within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 80.1431(a)(1)(ix) because Western Dubuque (a) did not use a permitted feedstock (*see* Second Cause of Action), (b) did not use a permitted process (*see* Third Cause of Action), (c) generated RINs using processes and feedstocks not listed on its EPA registration (*see* Fourth Cause of Action), and/or (d) created and transferred RINs for renewable fuel that it did not produce (*see* Fifth Cause of Action).

120. Improperly generated RINs are invalid under 40 C.F.R. § 80.1431(a)(1)(ix).

121. NGL transferred most or all of the 36 million D4 RINs assigned to the biodiesel it purchased from Western Dubuque in or around 2011 to other entities.

122. NGL violated 40 C.F.R. § 80.1460(b)(2) each time it transferred an invalid RIN.

123. Pursuant to Sections 205 and 211 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7524 and 7545, and 40 C.F.R. §§ 80.1461(a)(1), and 80.1463(a), NGL is liable for civil penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation of the RFS2 regulations, plus the economic benefit or savings resulting from each violation, and for injunctive relief.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, United States of America, respectfully requests that this Court:

A. Enter an order declaring that the approximately 36 million D4 RINs that Western Dubuque generated in 2011 using biodiesel provided by NGL as a “feedstock,” are invalid;

B. Enter an order requiring the Defendants to retire and replace the approximately 36 million D4 RINs that Western Dubuque generated in 2011 using biodiesel provided by NGL as a “feedstock” to offset the harm caused by their violations;

C. Enter a judgment that NGL is liable to the United States for civil penalties pursuant to Section 211(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7545(d), of not more than \$37,500 for every day of such violation and the amount of economic benefit or savings resulting from the violation;

D. Enter a judgment that Western Dubuque is liable to the United States for civil penalties pursuant to Section 211(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7545(d), of not more than \$37,500

or every day of such violation and the amount of economic benefit or savings resulting from the violation; and

E. Grant the United States such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN C. CRUDEN
Assistant Attorney General
Environment & Natural Resources Division
United States Department of Justice

/s/ James D. Freeman
JAMES D. FREEMAN
Senior Attorney
Environmental Enforcement Section
United States Department of Justice
999 18th Street, South Terrace, Suite 370
Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone: (303) 844-1489
Facsimile: (303) 844-1350
James.Freeman2@usdoj.gov

/s/ Alexandra B. Sherertz
ALEXANDRA B. SHERERTZ
Trial Attorney
Environmental Enforcement Section
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7611
Washington, D.C. 20044-7611
(202) 514-0414
Alexandra.Sherertz@usdoj.gov

KEVIN W. TECHAU
United States Attorney
Northern District of Iowa

/s/Matthew J. Cole
MATTHEW J. COLE
Assistant United States Attorney
Northern District of Iowa

OF COUNSEL

JEFF KODISH

Attorney-Advisor

Fuels Team Leader

Office of Enforcement & Compliance Assurance

Air Enforcement Division

Western Field Office (8MSU)

1595 Wynkoop Street

Denver, Colorado 80202

MATTHEW KRYMAN

Attorney-Advisor

Office of Enforcement & Compliance Assurance

Air Enforcement Division

Western Field Office (8MSU)

1595 Wynkoop Street

Denver, Colorado 80202



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank Lucas
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kevin Hern
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hern:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kendra Horn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Horn:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kelly Armstrong
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Armstrong:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Watkins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Watkins:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dusty Johnson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 19, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Roger Marshall
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Marshall:

Thank you for your March 18, 2019, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the proposed rule "Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units."

I appreciate your concerns regarding the role of simple cycle combustion turbines in supporting the electric grid. On December 20, 2018, EPA proposed amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for coal-fired power plants issued under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. In this action, EPA is not proposing to amend and is not reopening the standards of performance for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, we did solicit public comment on whether and how to address concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the increased use of simple cycle combustion turbines, which may exceed the non-base load threshold established in the 2015 rule. EPA will evaluate all comments and any new information and, is considering a subsequent rulemaking to address issues raised from this solicitation of comment.

The comment period for this proposal was open through March 18, 2019, and EPA held a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 2019. Your letter has been added to the official docket (EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0495) for the proposed amendments. EPA is beginning to review the many comments we have received on the proposed amendments and we will consider them, along with the issues you have raised. For more information on the proposed NSPS for power plants, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-nsps-ghg-emissions-new-modified-and-reconstructed-egus>.

If you have additional questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Womack
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Womack:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Henry Cuellar
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Aderholt:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jodey C. Arrington
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Arrington:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brian Babin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Babin:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Barr
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barr:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gus M. Bilirakis
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rob Bishop
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bishop:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bradley Byrne
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Byrne:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John R. Carter
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carter:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Chabot
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Chabot:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Liz Cheney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Cheney:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael Cloud
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cloud:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Collins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Paul Cook
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cook:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Costa
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Costa:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rick Crawford
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Peter DeFazio
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman DeFazio:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeff Duncan
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Neal P. Dunn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Dunn:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chuck J. Fleischmann
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fleischmann:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Virginia Foxx
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Foxx:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Louie Gohmert
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gohmert:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Paul A. Gosar
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gosar:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Garret Graves
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Graves:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy P. Harris
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harris:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jody Hice
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hice:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable French Hill
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hill:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Richard Hudson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hudson:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hunter:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Will Hurd
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hurd:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Newhouse
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Trent Kelly
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Kelly
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug LaMalfa
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman LaMalfa:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Lamborn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lamborn:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Long
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kenny Marchant
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Marchant:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Thomas Massie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Massie:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael T. McCaul
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCaul:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David B. McKinley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Alex X. Mooney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mooney:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Donald Norcross
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Norcross:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ralph Norman
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Norman:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Olson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Olson:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steven Palazzo
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Palazzo:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Scott G. Perry
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Posey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Posey:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Rice
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rice:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Cedric L. Richmond
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Richmond:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David P. Roe, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Roe:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David Rouzer
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rouzer:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kurt Schrader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Schrader:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Sensenbrenner
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sensenbrenner:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Stewart
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Stewart:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Glenn G.T. Thompson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Walberg
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", written in a cursive style.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mark Walker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walker:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy K. Weber
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Weber:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brad R. Wenstrup
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wenstrup:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", written in a cursive style.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rob Woodall
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Woodall:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "W L" being more distinct than the last name "Wehrum".

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lee Zeldin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Zeldin:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Collins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kay Granger
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Granger:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable George Holding
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Holding:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James Michael Johnson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Walter B. Jones
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jones:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Debbie Lesko
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lesko:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Wilson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W L Wehrum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 8, 2019

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Marc A. Veasey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Veasey:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2018, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler, regarding your concerns about the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), particularly with respect to the E10 (gasoline with 10 percent ethanol) blendwall.

Due to the importance of the RFS program, my staff and I spend a significant amount of time working to ensure that the program continues to operate successfully. The RFS program affects stakeholders across multiple sectors of the economy, from agricultural feedstock providers, to biofuel production plants, to petroleum refineries, and distributors of finished fuels. Because of the wide number of stakeholders and sectors involved, managing the program often requires carefully balancing the interests and priorities of different groups with the requirements of the law. EPA strives to achieve this balance by engaging with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, by listening to those concerns presented to us, and by making decisions on program implementation with that balance in mind.

On November 30, 2018, EPA finalized a rule establishing the 2019 RVOs, requiring that transportation fuel sold in the United States in 2019 contain 19.92 billion gallons of renewable fuel, including 4.92 billion gallons of advanced biofuel, 2.1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel, and 418 million gallons of cellulosic biofuel. Notably, none of the finalized 2019 RVOs specifically require the use of ethanol, nor do they mandate the use of any particular level of ethanol blends such as E15 (gasoline with 15 percent ethanol) or E85 (gasoline with 85 percent ethanol). Rather, the renewable fuel volume requirement in the RFS program can be satisfied using a variety of different types of biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and CNG/LNG derived from biogas. As part of the technical analysis for this rule, EPA considered the likely market impacts of the final RVOs and determined that the market would likely supply and use the volumes required in the final rule with limited amounts of gasoline containing 15 percent ethanol (E15) and gasoline containing 85 percent ethanol (E85). More detail on this final rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/final-renewable-fuel-standards-2019-and-biomass-based-diesel-volume>.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W L Wehrum", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

William L. Wehrum
Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Murphy
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Barton
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barton:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Bridenstine
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bridenstine:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Larry Bucshon, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bucshon:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Collins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Renee L. Ellmers
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Ellmers:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Flores
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Flores:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gosar:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Richard Hudson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hudson:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Johnson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank D. Lucas
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David B. McKinley, P.E.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Pompeo
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pompeo:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Russell
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Russell:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 3 0 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jason Smith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bruce Westerman
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Westerman:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2016, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the EPA's collaboration with other federal agencies to provide technical assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, the EPA works in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Interior to provide assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice on quantifying and tracking their greenhouse emissions in an accountable and transparent manner. Under Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all countries party to the agreement must communicate a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and information related to achievement of the convention objectives.

An example of the collaboration noted above is the interagency agreement the EPA has with USAID. The scope of the agreement with USAID is to develop tools to assist countries to track their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner for submission to the UNFCCC under Article 12, providing expert advice via information sharing, targeted technical assistance, workshops, and facilitating data sharing among economic modelers to improve representation of developing countries in integrated assessment models.

The EPA does not have any employees permanently stationed overseas with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement, nor does the EPA plan to deploy staff overseas to other countries with responsibilities related to the Paris Agreement. Regarding your questions about staff and resources across the federal government, since the EPA is not the lead or coordinating agency for international climate change assistance, the information above describes only the EPA's direct involvement and not the activities or resources of other federal agencies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Murphy
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Murphy:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Blackburn:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John M. Shimkus
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Shimkus:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Barton
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barton:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Bridenstine
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bridenstine:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Larry Bucshon, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bucshon:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Collins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeff Duncan
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Renee L. Ellmers
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Ellmers:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Flores
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Flores:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Trent Franks
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Franks:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gosar:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", is located below the word "Sincerely,".

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gregg Harper
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harper:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Richard Hudson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hudson:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Huizenga
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huizenga:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Johnson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert E. Latta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank D. Lucas
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David B. McKinley, P.E.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Olson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Olson:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Pompeo
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pompeo:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Russell
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Russell:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. G. McCabe", is positioned above the printed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jason Smith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet G. McCabe", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 22, 2016

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bruce Westerman
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Westerman:

Thank you for your January 14, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding reports you have heard about actions by the EPA following the agreement reached in Paris at the end of 2015. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

The historic Paris Agreement negotiated at the 21st annual session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) was initiated with the United States and 194 other nations, including major economies like China and Brazil, putting forth commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement outlines a long-term framework to address climate change, and the commitments set forth in Paris are sending market signals that are spurring action around the world and unleashing U.S. businesses to lead the world in fostering a clean energy economy.

The EPA does not plan to deploy staff to other countries as a result of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, and in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. government agencies, for approximately 20 years, the EPA and other federal agencies have provided assistance to developing countries by means of capacity building tools and expert advice. This assistance serves the interests of the United States in myriad ways but particularly by ensuring countries are quantifying and tracking their greenhouse gas emissions in an accountable and transparent manner.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Kevin Bailey in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at bailey.kevinj@epa.gov or 202-564-2998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Janet G. McCabe", is positioned above the typed name.

Janet G. McCabe
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Greg Walker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walker:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman McMorris Rodgers:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert E. Latta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David B. McKinley, P.E.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Billy Long
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Larry Buchon, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Buchon:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Earl L. "Buddy" Carter
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carter:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeff Duncan
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Greg Gianforte
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gianforte:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Scott Perry
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Alex X. Mooney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mooney:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Glen Grothman
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Grothman:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy K. Weber
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Weber:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Carol D. Miller
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Miller:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Troy Balderson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Balderson:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Newhouse
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Crenshaw
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crenshaw:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Thomas P. Tiffany
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Tiffany:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Shabot
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Shabot:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Lamborn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lamborn:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 14, 2021

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kelly Armstrong
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Armstrong:

Thank you for your December 5, 2020, letter to Administrator Wheeler in which you express your support for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposal to retain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). In your letter, you express support for the current PM standards, noting that the current standards will allow for air quality improvements to continue without causing economic impacts on communities across the country.

On December 4, 2020, EPA finalized its decision to retain the current primary (health-based) fine particle, or PM_{2.5}, standards, measured annually and daily. For larger particles, EPA also retained the coarse, or PM₁₀, standards. Finally, EPA retained the current secondary (welfare-based) standards for both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards. In reaching the final decision, EPA relied on the best available scientific and technical information on air quality and the health and welfare effects of PM as assessed in the *Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter (Final 2019)* and air quality, exposure, and risk analyses. The scientific and quantitative information both include the consideration of at-risk populations. This information, along with consideration of public comments received on the proposal, informed the Administrator's final decision for this review. The Clean Air Act requires that NAAQS protect public health with an adequate margin of safety and the current NAAQS levels achieve this level of protection based on our extensive review of the scientific literature and recommendation from our independent science advisors.

The EPA appreciates your support for retaining the NAAQS for particulate matter. If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anne L. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anne" being the largest and most prominent part.

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James M. Inhofe
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inhofe:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James Lankford
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Lankford:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank D. Lucas
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Stephanie Bice
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Bice:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kevin Hern
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hern:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 12, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your November 30, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael S. Regan requesting a 60-day extension of the comment period for the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." EPA has received numerous requests to extend the comment period. EPA is extending the deadline of the comment period to from January 14, 2022 to January 31, 2022.

On November 2, 2021, Administrator Regan announced the proposed rule "Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review." The proposal would expand and strengthen methane and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, establish new limits for methane and VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed facilities that are not currently regulated, and establish the first nationwide emission guidelines for states to limit methane pollution from existing designated facilities. The proposal also takes comment on additional sources of pollution that may offer opportunities for emission reductions. EPA is committed to developing a rule that is effective from a climate and health perspective, but also feasible to implement, encouraging of innovation, and complementary to existing state and voluntary efforts to reduce methane.

EPA is soliciting comment on all aspects of the proposed rule. We look forward to receiving your comments on the proposed rule.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Karen Thundiyil in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at thundiyil.karen@epa.gov or (202) 564-1142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Goffman", is written over the typed name and title.

Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Walberg
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David B. McKinley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess, M.D.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert E. Latta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Debbie Lesko
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Lesko:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 9, 2022

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeff Duncan
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your December 3, 2021, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan regarding the authorization of R-32 for use in residential dehumidifiers. The Administrator asked that I respond on his behalf.

On September 10, 2021, EPA received Aprilaire's submission under the Clean Air Act section 612's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program for use of R-32 in residential dehumidifiers. Our staff is evaluating this submission and has been in contact with Aprilaire, most recently meeting with its representatives on December 15, 2021, to discuss their submission. We understand your interest in our timely review of this submission, and we recently informed Aprilaire on January 25, 2022, that we now have complete information for our evaluation.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at haman.patricia@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,


Joseph Goffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Kathy Castor
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Castor:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

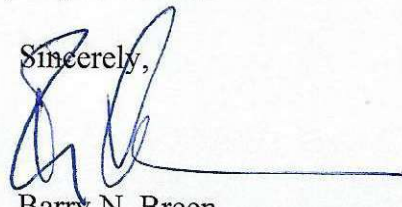
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable John Curtis
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Curtis:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

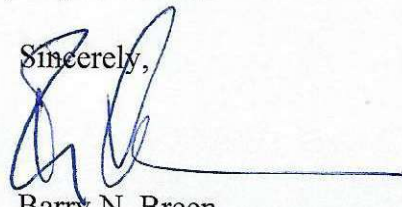
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Diana DeGette
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman DeGette:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

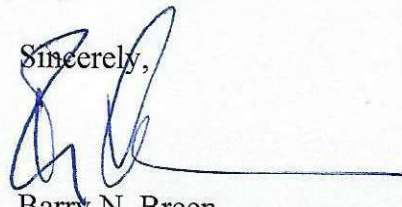
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Brian Fitzpatrick
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fitzpatrick:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

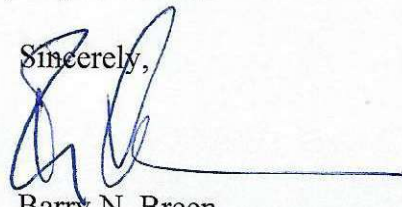
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable David P. Joyce
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Joyce:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

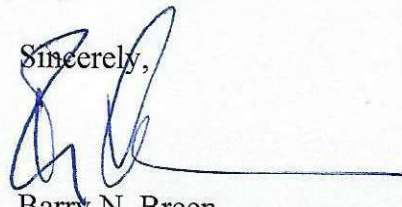
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Ann McLane Kuster
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Kuster:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

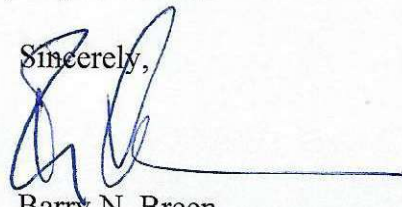
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Robert E. Latta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

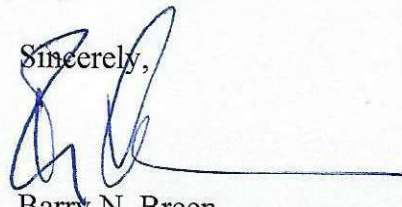
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

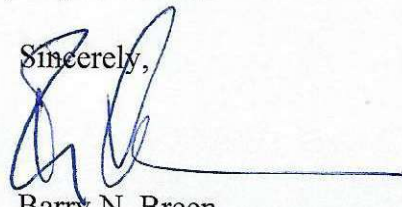
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Scott H. Peters
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Peters:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

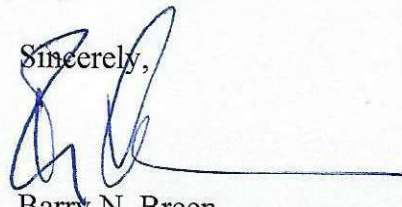
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 30, 2022

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

The Honorable Kim Schrier
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Schrier:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 2022, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Michael Regan, sharing your concerns about the state of recycling and waste management infrastructure in the United States. The agency has been working hard to address the many challenges that impact our nation's material recovery system. Enhancing and advancing recycling policy to provide resiliency and sustainability in the national recycling system is one of our top priorities.

We are currently developing both grant programs that are referenced in your letter. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant program, which was authorized by the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), provides \$275 million in grant funds over five years to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management infrastructure, municipal recycling programs and local waste management systems. The IIJA also funded the Recycling and Education Outreach Grant program, which provides \$75 million in grant funds over five years to support and focus on improving material recycling, recovery, management and reduction. This program also includes a model recycling program toolkit to provide information, including a standardized set of recycling terms and examples, educational principles on best practices for collecting and processing recycled materials, and a guide to measure the effectiveness of a grant received under this program through metrics such as recycling and contamination rates.

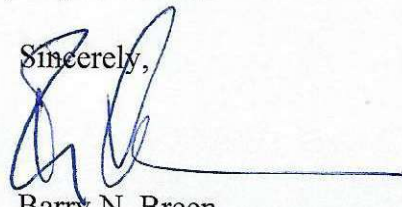
Furthermore, the agency recognizes the importance of engaging with stakeholders to develop the most robust, inclusive, and impactful programs possible. As such, EPA recently published three Requests for Information (RFIs) in the Federal Register covering both new grant programs as well as the battery collection and labeling work, which is also included in the IIJA. The RFIs for the grant programs were open for public comment until July 25, 2022. The RFI pertaining to the battery recycling best practices and voluntary labeling guidelines closed on July 11, 2022. In addition, throughout this process, EPA has conducted over 100 listening sessions for the public on these three topics, presented to numerous industries and governmental organizations, and engaged over 4000 individual stakeholders. After considering the input received in engagements, meetings, and listening sessions, and through the RFIs to inform the new grant programs, EPA anticipates releasing the Requests for Applications for both grant programs in the fall of 2022.

In addition to the grant programs, and on the same day that the President signed the IIJA, EPA published the *National Recycling Strategy: Part One of a Series on Building a Circular Economy for All*. Having received prior direction from Congress to create a national recycling strategy, EPA worked for several years with a broad group of stakeholders to complete the Strategy and identify objectives and actions to help overcome the challenges to our recycling system. Moreover, EPA expanded our vision beyond recycling to include a circular economy. The *National Recycling Strategy* is just the beginning. EPA is also developing a national strategy for reducing plastics and other waste in waterways and the oceans, which was mandated by Save Our Seas Act 2.0. This will be a part of the upcoming Circular Economy Strategy Series. The remaining four parts of the Series will cover food loss and waste and organics, electronics and critical minerals, the built environment, and textiles.

The challenges facing our recycling system also come with great opportunities. EPA is fully committed to strategies and policies that will transform our solid waste management system to create cleaner and more prosperous communities. By working together, we believe we can not only create a more resilient recycling system, but also support more competitive manufacturing by using materials from recycled products.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Carolyn Levine in EPA'S Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at levine.carolyn@epa.gov or at (202) 564-1859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Breen', followed by a horizontal line.

Barry N. Breen
Acting Assistant Administrator



April 4, 2022

The Honorable Sam Graves
Ranking Member
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ranking Member Graves:

Thank you for your March 8, 2022 letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of the Army ("the agencies," hereafter) regarding the proposed rule to revise the definition of "waters of the United States." 86 Fed. Reg. 69372 (Dec. 7, 2021). The proposed rule to revise the definition of "waters of the United States" constitutes a return to the pre-2015 regulations, updated to reflect consideration of Supreme Court decisions and would re-establish in our regulations familiar and fundamental protections for waters and wetlands on a long-standing scientific, regulatory, and historical foundation.

Your letter also references the Supreme Court's decision to hear the case of *Sackett v. EPA*, Case No. 21-454. The agencies are aware of the Supreme Court's decision; however, because it is pending, the agencies are unable to comment on the litigation or any impact it may have on the associated timing of the rulemaking process. The agencies will, however, take your input into consideration. In the meantime, the agencies continue to evaluate critical infrastructure development projects, including those associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

In addition, your letter asks that we listen to the views of stakeholders, including small businesses, farmers, and rural communities, during the rulemaking process. We agree that hearing from these constituents is critical. Since announcing our rulemaking to revise the definition last year, we have heard from stakeholders in many venues – including at pre-proposal listening sessions, at our recent public hearings on the proposed rule, in two roundtables organized by the Small Business Administration the first half of January, and through written recommendations submitted to our docket soliciting pre-proposal recommendations. We engaged with about 1,000 people in outreach events over the public comment period, with participants from the general public, environmental organizations, the agricultural community, the regulated community, states, and tribes. Along with these sources of input, we are also considering the many public comments submitted on the proposed rule.

EPA and the Army also anticipate hearing from stakeholders about implementation outside of the rulemaking process. On February 24, the agencies announced their selection of ten roundtables that highlight geographic differences and a range of perspectives – including agriculture, conservation groups, developers, drinking water and wastewater managers, environmental organizations, communities with environmental justice concerns, industry, tribal nations, and state and local governments. These regional roundtables are one important mechanism for the agencies to consider the

regional variation in implementation of the “waters of the United States” definition. The agencies anticipate hosting these regional roundtables virtually over the spring and summer.

The agencies remain committed to establishing a durable definition of “waters of the United States” that is informed by diverse perspectives and protects public health, the environment, and downstream communities, while supporting economic opportunity, agriculture, and industries that depend on clean water.

Thank you again for your letter. Please contact us if you have any remaining questions or your staff may contact Denis Borum in EPA’s Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836, or Stacey Jensen, Assistant for Regulatory and Tribal Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, at stacey.m.jensen.civ@army.mil or (703) 459-6026.

Sincerely,



Radhika Fox
Assistant Administrator
Office of Water



Michael Connor
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

cc: The Honorable Dan Newhouse, Chairman, Congressional Western Caucus
The Honorable David Rouzer, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
The Honorable Kevin McCarthy, Member of Congress
The Honorable Steve Scalise, Member of Congress
The Honorable Elise M. Stefanik, Member of Congress
The Honorable Nancy Mace, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jefferson Van Drew, Member of Congress
The Honorable David B. McKinley, P.E., Member of Congress
The Honorable Scott DesJarlais, Member of Congress
The Honorable Doug Lamborn, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tim Walberg, Member of Congress
The Honorable Diana Harshbarger, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tedd Budd, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tracey Mann, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bob Gibbs, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Johnson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Brian Babin, D.D.S., Member of Congress
The Honorable Clay Higgins, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ralph Norman, Member of Congress

The Honorable Don Young, Member of Congress
The Honorable David G. Valadao, Member of Congress
The Honorable Earl L. “Buddy” Carter, Member of Congress
The Honorable Lauren Boebert, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bruce Westerman, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mary E. Miller, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jason Smith, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Cloud, Member of Congress
The Honorable Yvette Herrell, Member of Congress
The Honorable Rodney Davis, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ashley Hinson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Blake Moore, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ken Buck, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Simpson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Chris Jacobs, Member of Congress
The Honorable Fred Keller, Member of Congress
The Honorable August Pfluger, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ann Wagner, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andy Harris, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Steve Womack, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michelle Steel, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Gallagher, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Burgess, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Dan Crenshaw, Member of Congress
The Honorable Markwayne Mullin, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ron Estes, Member of Congress
The Honorable Guy Reschenthaler, Member of Congress
The Honorable Doug LaMalfa, Member of Congress
The Honorable David P. Joyce, Member of Congress
The Honorable Randy Feenstra, Member of Congress
The Honorable Eric A. “Rick” Crawford, Member of Congress
The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Member of Congress
The Honorable Dusty Johnson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Rick W. Allen, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Guest, Member of Congress
The Honorable David Kustoff, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kat Cammack, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mariannette Miller-Meeks, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Bost, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tim Burchett, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jack Bergman, Member of Congress
The Honorable James Comer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Julia Letlow, Member of Congress

The Honorable Dan Meuser, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jerry L. Carl, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bill Huizenga, Member of Congress
The Honorable Beth Van Duyne, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kelly Armstrong, Member of Congress
The Honorable Greg Steube, Member of Congress
The Honorable Scott Perry, Member of Congress
The Honorable Richard Hudson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Adrian Smith, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Tiffany, Member of Congress
The Honorable Adam Kinzinger, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jeff Duncan, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mo Brooks, Member of Congress
The Honorable Pete Sessions, Member of Congress
The Honorable Maria Elvira Salazar, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michelle Fishbach, Member of Congress
The Honorable Blaine Luetkmeyer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Austin Scott, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bill Posey, Member of Congress
The Honorable Dan Bishop, Member of Congress
The Honorable Glenn Grothman, Member of Congress
The Honorable Robert E. Latta, Member of Congress
The Honorable Fred Upton, Member of Congress
The Honorable Vicky Hartzler, Member of Congress
The Honorable Liz Cheney, Member of Congress
The Honorable Louie Gohmert, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Rose, Member of Congress
The Honorable Pete Stauber, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jim Banks, Member of Congress
The Honorable Debbie Lesko, Member of Congress
The Honorable David Schweikert, Member of Congress
The Honorable Virginia Foxx, Member of Congress
The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith, Member of Congress
The Honorable Garret Graves, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ronny L. Jackson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bill Johnson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Trent Kelly, Member of Congress
The Honorable Greg Pence, Member of Congress
The Honorable Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S., Member of Congress
The Honorable Brad Wenstrup, Member of Congress
The Honorable Warren Davidson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Scott Fitzgerald, Member of Congress
The Honorable Larry Bucshon, M.D., Member of Congress

The Honorable Gregory F. Murphy, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Thomas Massie, Member of Congress
The Honorable Roger Williams, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jake LaTurner, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jodey C. Arrington, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Emmer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mark Amodei, Member of Congress
The Honorable Darrell Issa, Member of Congress
The Honorable Lloyd Smucker, Member of Congress
The Honorable Russ Fulcher, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jackie Walorski, Member of Congress
The Honorable Stephanie Bice, Member of Congress
The Honorable Matthew Rosendale, Sr., Member of Congress
The Honorable Alex X. Mooney, Member of Congress
The Honorable John R. Moolenaar, Member of Congress
The Honorable Brett Guthrie, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ben Cline, Member of Congress
The Honorable Daniel Webster, Member of Congress
The Honorable Troy E. Nehls, Member of Congress
The Honorable James R. Baird, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ken Calvert, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andy Biggs, Member of Congress
The Honorable Cliff Bentz, Member of Congress
The Honorable Robert J. Wittman, Member of Congress
The Honorable Frank Lucas, Member of Congress
The Honorable Steve Chabot, Member of Congress
The Honorable Glenn “GT” Thompson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Randy Weber, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael T. McCaul, Member of Congress
The Honorable Nicole Malliotakis, Member of Congress
The Honorable Byron Donalds, Member of Congress
The Honorable Claudia Tenney, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bryan Steil, Member of Congress
The Honorable Chris Stewart, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mario Diaz-Balart, Member of Congress
The Honorable Troy Balderson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Carlos Gimenez, Member of Congress
The Honorable Steven M. Palazzo, Member of Congress
The Honorable Trey Hollingsworth, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Kelly, Member of Congress
The Honorable Lance Gooden, Member of Congress
The Honorable Gary Palmer, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Katko, Member of Congress

The Honorable Jenniffer Gonzalez Colon, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kevin Hern, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom McClintock, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kay Granger, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andy Barr, Member of Congress
The Honorable Drew Ferguson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Barry Loudermilk, Member of Congress
The Honorable Neal P. Dunn, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Jaime Herrera Beutler, Member of Congress
The Honorable William Timmons, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike D. Rogers, Member of Congress
The Honorable Scott Franklin, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jay Olberholte, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kevin Brady, Member of Congress
The Honorable Amata Coleman Radewagen, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Rice, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Carter, Member of Congress
The Honorable Lisa McClain, Member of Congress
The Honorable Robert B. Aderholt, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Joyce, Member of Congress
The Honorable Chip Roy, Member of Congress
The Honorable Burgess Owens, Member of Congress
The Honorable Darin LaHood, Member of Congress
The Honorable Don Bacon, Member of Congress
The Honorable Young Kim, Member of Congress
The Honorable Peter Meijer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bob Good, Member of Congress
The Honorable French Hill, Member of Congress
The Honorable Victoria Spartz, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jim Jordan, Member of Congress
The Honorable Matt Gaetz, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Cole, Member of Congress
The Honorable John H. Rutherford, Member of Congress
The Honorable Pat Fallon, Member of Congress
The Honorable Hal Rogers, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andrew Garbarino, Member of Congress
The Honorable Lee Zeldin, Member of Congress
The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jake Ellzey, Member of Congress
The Honorable Anthony Gonzalez, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andrew S. Clyde, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Waltz, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mark Green, Member of Congress

The Honorable Joe Wilson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Carey, Member of Congress
The Honorable Barry Moore, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Garcia, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michael Turner, Member of Congress
The Honorable Gus M. Bilirakis, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jody Hice, Member of Congress



October 8, 2021

The Honorable Dan Newhouse
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your July 12, 2021 letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of the Army ("the agencies," hereafter) about the agencies' decision to initiate a new rulemaking process to replace the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule (NWPR) defining "waters of the United States" (WOTUS).

The 2020 NWPR was identified in President Biden's Executive Order 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle Climate Change*, dated January 25, 2021. Executive Order 13990 directed federal agencies to review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and any other similar agency actions promulgated, issued, or adopted between January 20, 2017, and January 20, 2021. As part of the agencies' response to the Executive Order, the agencies reviewed available data to assess the potential effects of the NWPR, informed by nearly a full year of implementation. At the conclusion of that review, the agencies determined that the NWPR is reducing Clean Water Act protections and this lack of protection is particularly significant in arid states, like New Mexico and Arizona, where nearly every one of over 1,500 streams assessed through approved jurisdictional determinations has been found to be non-jurisdictional. The agencies are also aware of 333 projects that would have required Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting prior to the NWPR but no longer do.

The agencies are working expeditiously to move forward with the rulemakings announced on June 9, 2021, in order to better protect our nation's vital water resources that support public health, environmental protection, agricultural activity, and economic growth. The agencies remain committed to crafting a durable definition of "waters of the United States" that is informed by diverse perspectives and based on an inclusive foundation. We look forward to your continued engagement.

The agencies have initiated a new rulemaking process that would propose to return to pre-2015 regulations and would re-establish in our regulations the familiar and fundamental protections for waters and wetlands on a long-standing scientific, regulatory, and historical foundation, updated to be consistent with Supreme Court decisions. This effort would be captured in a first rule. The agencies also anticipate developing a second rule that would be informed by further robust stakeholder engagement as

well as the experience of implementing the pre-2015 regulations, the 2015 Clean Water Rule, and the 2020 NWPR.

As noted in the agencies' *Federal Register* notice published on August 5, 2021, the agencies' new regulatory effort will be guided by the following considerations:

- Furthering the principal objective of the Clean Water Act as set forth by Congress, which is to “restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” 33 U.S.C. 1251.
- Considering the latest peer-reviewed and relevant science.
- Prioritizing practical implementation approaches for state and tribal co-regulators.
- Reflecting the experiences of, and input received from, landowners, the agricultural community, states, tribes, local governments, community organizations, environmental groups, and disadvantaged communities with environmental justice concerns.

The agencies are committed to meaningful and robust state, tribal, and stakeholder engagement – including with you and your representative constituencies – throughout the process so that we can incorporate the vital role of all water stewards, including farmers, landowners, states, and tribes. A durable definition of “waters of the United States” is essential to ensuring clean and safe water in all communities—supporting human health, animal habitat, agriculture, watersheds, flood management, local economies, and industry.

On July 30, 2021, the agencies announced a series of engagement opportunities on defining “waters of the United States,” including an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to provide written recommendations through September 3, 2021. As part of the engagement opportunities, the agencies held a series of public meetings on August 18, 23, 25, 26, and 31, and September 2 and are planning for regionally focused and inclusive roundtables this winter. Information about engagement opportunities are, and will be, posted at <https://www.epa.gov/wotus>. The meeting on August 25 was for small entities, including small businesses, small governments, and small non-profits. The *Federal Register* notice can be found on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/wotus/intention-revise-definition-waters-united-states>, and we will also be posting recordings and transcripts of the public meetings.

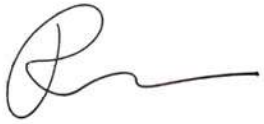
In addition, the agencies initiated Federalism and Tribal consultations for the rulemaking process. The Federalism and Tribal consultation periods conclude on October 4, 2021. Additional information about tribal consultation may be found on the Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System website (<https://tcots.epa.gov/>).

The rulemaking process will allow for a full airing of stakeholder interests, allow the public to comment, and provide the agencies with an opportunity to address them in a transparent manner. It is the agencies' desire that the rulemaking process will lead to important protections for our waters and certainty for all stakeholders.

Thank you again for your letter. Please contact us if you have any remaining questions or your staff may contact Denis Borum in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836, or Stacey Jensen, Assistant for Regulatory and Tribal Affairs

in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, at stacey.m.jensen.civ@army.mil or (703) 459-6026.

Sincerely,



Radhika Fox
Assistant Administrator
Office of Water

PINKHAM.JAIME.
ALAN.1601174967

Digitally signed by
PINKHAM.JAIME.ALAN.1601174
967
Date: 2021.09.24 08:29:06 -04'00'

Jaime A. Pinkham
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

cc: The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator
The Honorable Mariannette Miller-Meeks, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Joni Ernst, United States Senator
The Honorable Chris Stewart, Member of Congress
The Honorable Roger Marshall, M.D., United States Senator
The Honorable Don Bacon, Member of Congress
The Honorable Roy Blunt, United States Senator
The Honorable Russ Fulcher, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Cotton, United States Senator
The Honorable Ralph Norman, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Crapo, United States Senator
The Honorable Fred Keller, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Barrasso, M.D., United States Senator
The Honorable Liz Cheney, Member of Congress
The Honorable John Hoeven, United States Senator
The Honorable Doug LaMalfa, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ted Cruz, United States Senator
The Honorable Tracey Mann, Member of Congress
The Honorable Deb Fischer, United States Senator
The Honorable Jay Olberholte, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jerry Moran, United States Senator
The Honorable Jeff Duncan, Member of Congress
The Honorable James E. Risch, United States Senator
The Honorable Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S., Member of Congress
The Honorable Ken Buck, M.D., Member of Congress
The Honorable Mike Bost, Member of Congress
The Honorable Adrian Smith, Member of Congress
The Honorable Eric A. Crawford, Member of Congress
The Honorable David G. Valadao, Member of Congress
The Honorable Dusty Johnson, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bruce Westerman, Member of Congress
The Honorable Ron Estes, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Tiffany, Member of Congress

The Honorable Pete Stauber, Member of Congress
The Honorable Kelly Armstrong, Member of Congress
The Honorable Andy Biggs, Member of Congress
The Honorable James Comer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom McClintock, Member of Congress
The Honorable Markwayne Mullin, Member of Congress
The Honorable Frank Lucas, Member of Congress
The Honorable Tom Emmer, Member of Congress
The Honorable Earl L. “Buddy” Carter, Member of Congress
The Honorable Bob Gibbs, Member of Congress
The Honorable August Pfluger, Member of Congress
The Honorable Cliff Bentz, Member of Congress
The Honorable Doug Lamborn, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mark Amodei, Member of Congress
The Honorable Yvette Herrell, Member of Congress
The Honorable Darrell Issa, Member of Congress
The Honorable Debbie Lesko, Member of Congress
The Honorable Matthew Rosendale, Sr., Member of Congress
The Honorable Lauren Boebert, Member of Congress
The Honorable Burgess Owens, Member of Congress
The Honorable Jason Smith, Member of Congress
The Honorable Michelle Fischbach, Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 20, 2016

The Honorable Gina McCarthy
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator McCarthy,

We write to you today to express our extreme concern with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 funded whatsupstream.com website and campaign, which recently has come to our attention. While we appreciate EPA's recent admission that wrongdoing occurred and that the campaign should never have been federally funded,¹ we are still confused why EPA would have approved an award clearly violating a number of federal laws pertaining to funding propaganda, advocacy, and lobbying efforts. We find this revelation particularly disturbing, as it follows closely to both the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) questioning of Region 10's award monitoring and a December 2015 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that found EPA had committed similar violations on social media advocacy campaigns supporting EPA's Waters of the United States (WOTUS) regulation (also known as the "Clean Water Rule").

As you are no doubt aware, federal law clearly directs that, "No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress."² Further restrictions clearly prohibit federal funds being used for many of the advocacy and publicity materials used by the whatsupstream.com campaign, including publications, radio, and electronic communications.³ Despite this stark prohibition, the website whatsupstream.com has a button at the top of its site directing visitors to, "Take Action! We've made it simple." This button loads auto-generated text that will be sent to the visitor's respective Washington State legislators, urging the legislators to support, "stronger laws protecting the health of our water resources in Washington," by encouraging, "100-foot natural buffers between agriculture lands and streams." Additionally this site asserts that, "state government must hold the agricultural industry to the same level of responsibility as other industries...." To be clear, whatsupstream.com has a disclaimer at the bottom of its website stating, "This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency." Based on our review of EPA Puget Sound Financial and Ecosystem Accounting Tracking System (FEATS) project reports, it appears that this campaign has been wholly funded by the EPA with no matching funds provided by any private or state and local government entities.⁴

Currently, the Washington State Department of Ecology is in the process of renewing the requirements for its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). The Washington State legislature has also considered other water quality and agricultural related legislation during this same time period. These state regulatory and legislative initiatives were pending and under consideration during the same time of the lobbying efforts funded by EPA.

¹ Don Jenkins, *Capital Press*, April 5, 2016, http://www.capitalpress.com/Nation_World/Nation/20160405/epas-reversal-on-whats-upstream-rings-hollow-to-ag-groups

² *Consolidated and Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013*, Public Law 113-6, 127 Stat. 269 (2013)

³ *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014*, Public Law 113-76, 128 Stat. 408 (2014)

⁴ EPA Puget Sound Financial and Ecosystem Accounting Tracking Systems, PA-00J322-01, September 30, 2015, <http://blogs.nwifc.org/psp/files/2016/02/Swinomish-FY12-4.1.15-9.30.15.pdf>

What is more disturbing is that a July 14, 2014 report by the EPA's OIG found that Region 10 EPA project officers, "emphasized overall progress rather than compliance with specific subaward requirements. This emphasis on overall progress increased the risk that project officers would not detect issues needing corrective action that might impact the project meeting its goals." The report also found that of a sample of ten different EPA subawards, only three had protocols in place to ensure 501(c)(4) subaward recipients did not engage in lobbying activities.⁵ Despite these warning signs, an October 30, 2015 EPA Region 10 FEATS report pertaining to the whatsupstream.com project concluded that, "As a result of extensive review and engagement by EPA, we have been revising the website, and have to [sic] restarted media outreach."⁶ This conclusion would seem to suggest that, even in spite of OIG's report, EPA reviewed, engaged, and approved of the current whatsupstream.com website that is in blatant violation of federal law.

As mentioned, on December 14, 2015, GAO issued an opinion finding that EPA violated propaganda and anti-lobbying laws by using certain social media platforms in association with the WOTUS regulation. By obligating and expending appropriated funds in violation of specific prohibitions contained in appropriations acts for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, GAO found EPA also violated the *Antideficiency Act*.⁷ The whatsupstream.com campaign appears to be part of an alarming trend where EPA engages in funding advocacy efforts against the very entities it is seeking to regulate. EPA cannot systematically choose when it wishes to follow the law and when it does not. Congress has made it explicitly clear that EPA's funding may not be used, "for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government."⁸

We are aware that Senators Inhofe and Roberts recently sent a letter to the EPA OIG requesting an official audit and investigation into the whatsupstream.com campaign and related activities, and the House Committee on Agriculture is conducting a related oversight investigation of EPA grant management. We fully support these requests, and strongly advise EPA's full and swift cooperation with all investigations and imminent oversight inquiries into this matter.

Sincerely,



Dan Newhouse
Member of Congress



Brad Ashford
Member of Congress

⁵ Collins, Eileen et al., *EPA Should Improve Oversight and Assure the Environmental Results of the Puget Sound Cooperative Agreements* (EPA OIG Report No. 14-P-0317) (Washington, DC: Environmental Protection Agency Office of Inspector General, 2014), 8, <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/20140715-14-p-0317.pdf>


⁶ EPA Puget Sound Financial and Ecosystem Accounting Tracking Systems, PA-00J322-01, October 30, 2015, <http://blogs.nwifc.org/psp/files/2016/02/Swinomish-FY13-4.1.15-9.30.15.pdf>


⁷ Poling, Susan A., *Environmental Protection Agency--Application of Publicity or Propaganda and Anti-Lobbying Provisions* (B-326944) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2015), <http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/674163.pdf>

⁸ *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015*, Public Law 113-235, 128 Stat. 2393 (2014)



Mike Conaway
Member of Congress


Collin C. Peterson
Member of Congress


Rick Crawford
Member of Congress


Jim Costa
Member of Congress


Bob Gibbs
Member of Congress


Frank D. Lucas
Member of Congress


Bob Goodlatte
Member of Congress

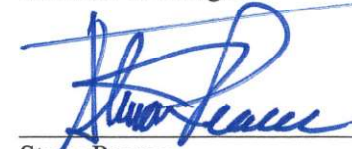

Doug Lamborn
Member of Congress


Lamar Smith
Member of Congress


Austin Scott
Member of Congress


Mick Mulvaney
Member of Congress

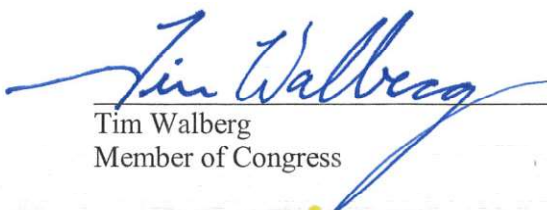

Kristi Noem
Member of Congress



Steve Pearce
Member of Congress



Cynthia Lummis
Member of Congress


Brett Guthrie
Member of Congress


Trent Franks
Member of Congress


Tim Walberg
Member of Congress


Tom Reed
Member of Congress



Blaine Luetkemeyer
Member of Congress



Tom Graves
Member of Congress


Robert E. Latta
Member of Congress



Stephen Fincher
Member of Congress


Darin LaHood
Member of Congress


Dana Rohrabacher
Member of Congress


Sam Johnson
Member of Congress


Mike Simpson
Member of Congress


Tom McClintock
Member of Congress

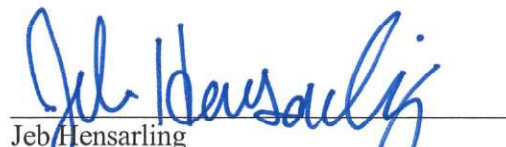

Tim Murphy
Member of Congress


Walter B. Jones
Member of Congress


Steve Chabot
Member of Congress


Mac Thornberry
Member of Congress


Steve King
Member of Congress


Jeb Hensarling
Member of Congress


Pete Sessions
Member of Congress


Vicky Hartzler
Member of Congress


Jason Chaffetz
Member of Congress



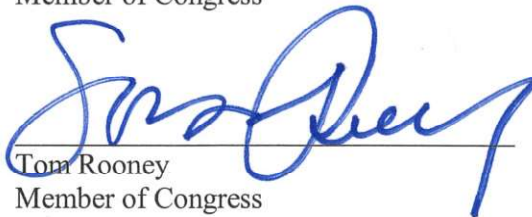
Michael R. Turner
Member of Congress



Adrian Smith
Member of Congress



Marsha Blackburn
Member of Congress



Tom Rooney
Member of Congress



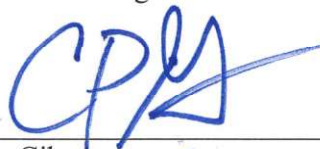
John C. Fleming, M.D.
Member of Congress



Ed Whitfield
Member of Congress



Greg Walden
Member of Congress



Chris Gibson
Member of Congress



Bill Johnson
Member of Congress



Todd Rokita
Member of Congress



Dave Trott
Member of Congress



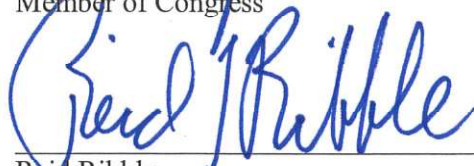
Rodney Davis
Member of Congress



Doug Collins
Member of Congress



Susan Brooks
Member of Congress



Reid Ribble
Member of Congress



Lee Zeldin
Member of Congress



Mike Kelly
Member of Congress



Jim Jordan
Member of Congress

Raúl R. Labrador

Raúl R. Labrador
Member of Congress

Lynn Jenkins

Lynn Jenkins
Member of Congress

Billy Long

Billy Long
Member of Congress

Sam Graves

Sam Graves
Member of Congress

Randy Neugebauer

Randy Neugebauer
Member of Congress

Charles Boustany

Charles Boustany
Member of Congress

Andy Barr

Andy Barr
Member of Congress

Mike Bost

Mike Bost
Member of Congress

Brad R. Wenstrup

Brad Wenstrup
Member of Congress

Keith Rothfus

Keith Rothfus
Member of Congress

Sean Duffy

Sean Duffy
Member of Congress

Renee Ellmers

Renee Ellmers
Member of Congress

French Hill

French Hill
Member of Congress

Mo Brooks

Mo Brooks
Member of Congress

Morgan Griffith

Morgan Griffith
Member of Congress

Tim Huelskamp

Tim Huelskamp
Member of Congress

Markwayne Mullin


Markwayne Mullin
Member of Congress

Chris Collins

Chris Collins
Member of Congress



Jason Smith
Member of Congress



Steve Womack
Member of Congress



Jaime Herrera Beutler
Member of Congress



David G. Valadao
Member of Congress



Devin Nunes
Member of Congress



Steve Stivers
Member of Congress



Mark Meadows
Member of Congress



Blake Farenthold
Member of Congress



Martha McSally
Member of Congress



Kevin Cramer
Member of Congress




Glenn Grothman
Member of Congress



Evan Jenkins
Member of Congress



Tom Emmer
Member of Congress



Paul Gosar, D.D.S.
Member of Congress



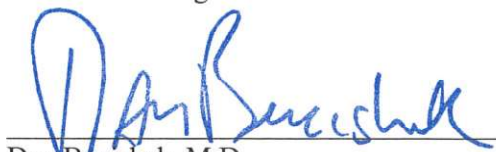
Luke Messer
Member of Congress



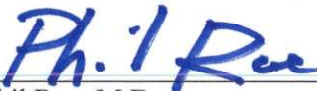
Randy Weber
Member of Congress



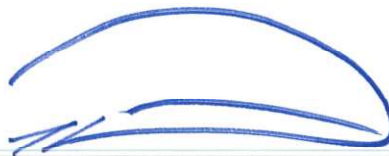
Ted S. Yoho, DVM
Member of Congress



Dan Benishek, M.D.
Member of Congress



Phil Roe, M.D.
Member of Congress



Scott DesJarlais, M.D.
Member of Congress



David B. McKinley, P.E.
Member of Congress



Ken Buck
Member of Congress



Ralph Abraham, M.D.
Member of Congress



Jackie Walorski
Member of Congress



David Rouzer
Member of Congress



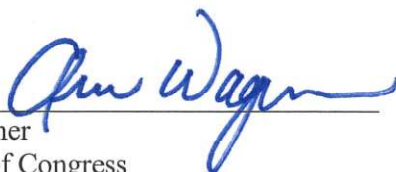
Mike Bishop
Member of Congress



Richard Hudson
Member of Congress



Earl L. 'Buddy' Carter
Member of Congress



Ann Wagner
Member of Congress



Mike Pompeo
Member of Congress



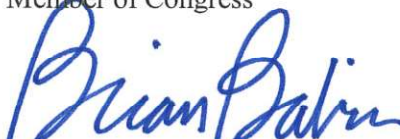
Kevin Brady
Member of Congress



Ron DeSantis
Member of Congress



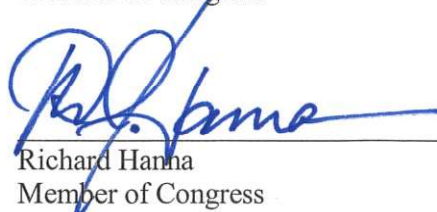
Mark Walker
Member of Congress




Brian Babin
Member of Congress



Will Hurd
Member of Congress



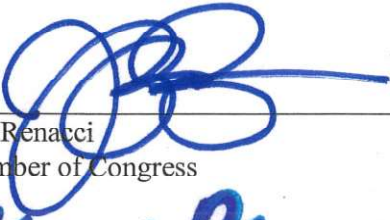
Richard Hanna
Member of Congress



Candice Miller
Member of Congress



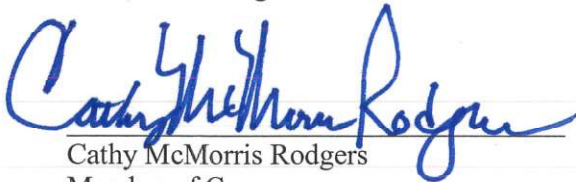
Mike D. Rogers
Member of Congress



Jim Renacci
Member of Congress



Steven Palazzo
Member of Congress



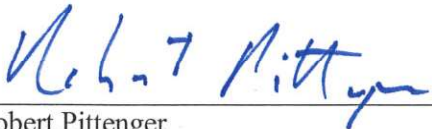
Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Member of Congress



Rod Blum
Member of Congress




Jim Bridenstine
Member of Congress



Robert Pittenger
Member of Congress



Barry Loundermilk
Member of Congress



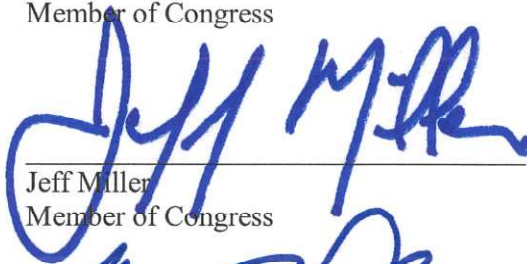
Doug LaMalfa
Member of Congress



John Ratcliffe
Member of Congress



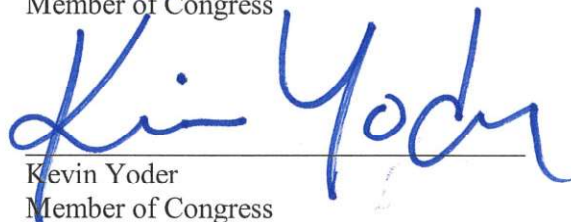
Dave Brat
Member of Congress



Jeff Miller
Member of Congress



Gary Palmer
Member of Congress



Kevin Yoder
Member of Congress



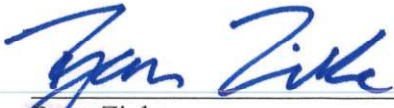
Mia Love
Member of Congress



Mimi Walters
Member of Congress



Jeff Duncan
Member of Congress



Ryan Zinke
Member of Congress



John Moolenaar
Member of Congress



Bradley Byrne
Member of Congress



Bill Posey
Member of Congress



Glenn 'GT' Thompson
Member of Congress



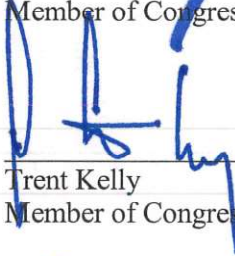
Bruce Westerman
Member of Congress



Don Young
Member of Congress



Tom Cole
Member of Congress



Trent Kelly
Member of Congress



David Schweikert
Member of Congress



Diane Black
Member of Congress



David Young
Member of Congress



Jeff Denham
Member of Congress



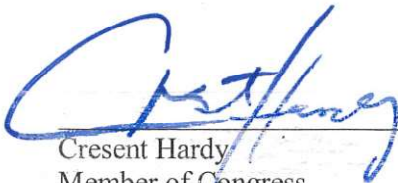
Harold Rogers
Member of Congress



Dave Reichert
Member of Congress



Bill Flores
Member of Congress



Crescent Hardy
Member of Congress

cc: Mr. Gene Dodaro, Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office
Mr. Arthur Elkins, Jr., Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

October 3, 2018

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Acting Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Acting Administrator Wheeler,

We write to express significant concern with the proposed 2019 Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS). The proposed RVO would constitute a breach of the ethanol blendwall, jeopardizing automobile reliability and harming American consumers.

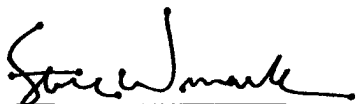
Through the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), Congress expanded the RFS. The expansion included mandating an annual increase of biofuel to be blended and consumed in the nation's motor fuel supply, with the intent to reach 36 billion gallons of biofuel by 2022. In 2007, the market assumptions regarding the future transportation fuel in the United States were very different from the realities of the market today. Since 2007, we have seen motor gasoline demand projections decline. Demand is 12 percent less than where it was expected under the RFS and will be 22 percent lower than the RFS forecasted by 2022. Domestic energy production has significantly increased – a reversal from the market assumptions that formed the cornerstone of the necessity for mandated volumes in the RFS.

Keeping in mind increased fuel efficiency has led to a shrinking gasoline demand, continual rise of the biofuel blending level requirements has exacerbated the onset of the 10 percent blendwall – the point at which the gasoline supply is saturated with the maximum amount of ethanol that current vehicles, engines, and infrastructure can safely accommodate and consume. We agree with the EPA's 2014 conclusion that the 10 percent blendwall is a binding constraint on the RFS, but unfortunately, none of the subsequent rulemakings, nor the current 2019 proposal, have alleviated our concerns of breaches to the agreed upon percentage.

EPA acknowledges that its RVO proposals are intended to increase the use of higher ethanol blends in order to meet the EISA mandate. However, blends like E15 and E85 raise concerns and now prove to be impractical and unnecessary. Both blends are still only available at less than two percent of gas stations and sales represent a mere one-tenth of 1 percent of overall gasoline demand. After more than a decade of implementation, studies have shown economic harm and risk to consumers, especially those with classic cars, boats, lawn equipment, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. The Coordinating Research Council (CRC) found that E15 could damage engines and fuel systems and may void manufacturers' warranties. Furthermore, it will take years to build out a compatible vehicle fleet and install the necessary retail infrastructure to accommodate the higher blends of ethanol – blends consumers have already demonstrated they do not want. In the meantime, consumers lose with possible misfuelling and a higher cost of driving. Understandably, consumers have out right rejected these higher ethanol blends, despite the RFS's decade legacy.

Congress will continue its work toward a bipartisan solution to dealing with the RFS. As this work continues, it is critical that the EPA keeps blending requirements below the 10 percent blendwall and to help limit the economic harm this program has already caused.

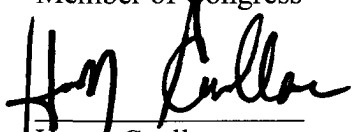
Sincerely,



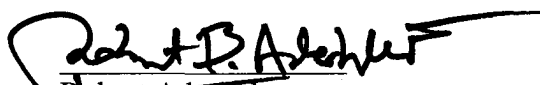
Steve Womack
Member of Congress



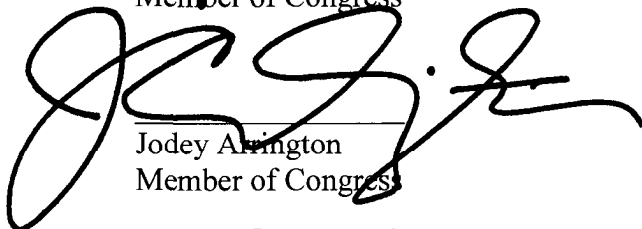
Bob Goodlatte
Member of Congress



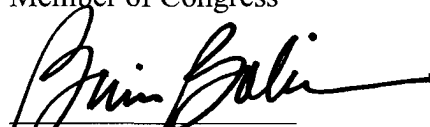
Henry Cuellar
Member of Congress



Robert Adgerholt
Member of Congress



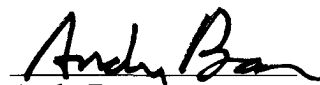
Jodey Attington
Member of Congress



Brian Babin
Member of Congress



Lou Barletta
Member of Congress



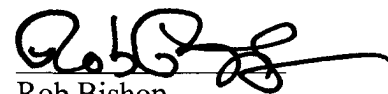
Andy Barr
Member of Congress



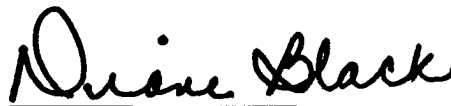
Joe Barton
Member of Congress



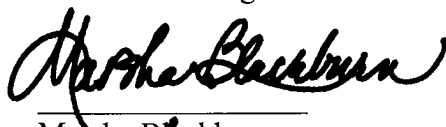
Gus Bilirakis
Member of Congress



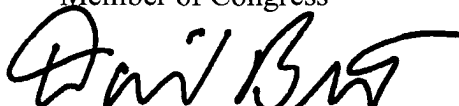
Rob Bishop
Member of Congress



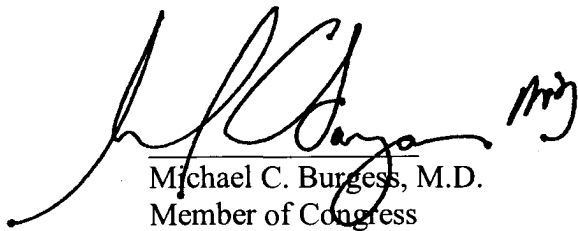
Diane Black
Member of Congress

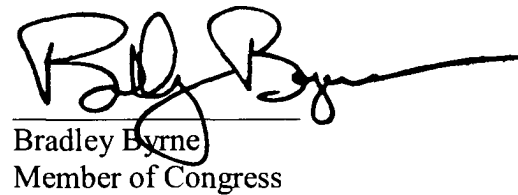


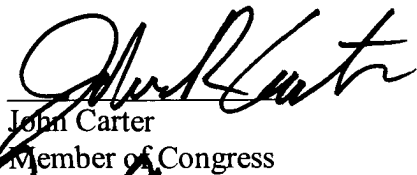
Marsha Blackburn
Member of Congress

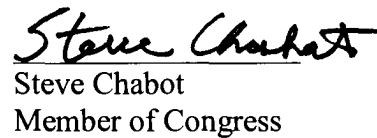


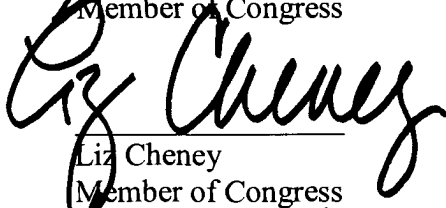
Dave Brat
Member of Congress

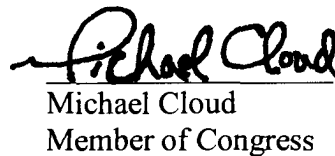

Michael C. Burgess, M.D.
Member of Congress

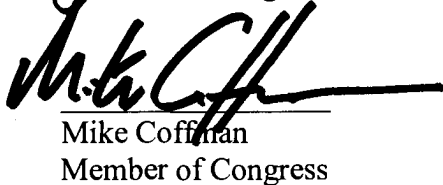

Bradley Byrne
Member of Congress

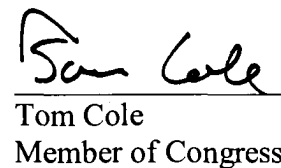

John Carter
Member of Congress

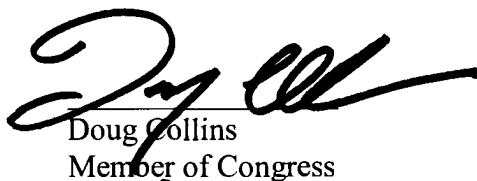

Steve Chabot
Member of Congress

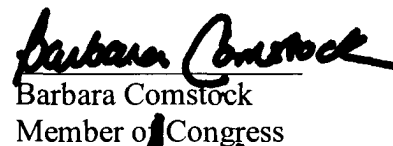

Liz Cheney
Member of Congress

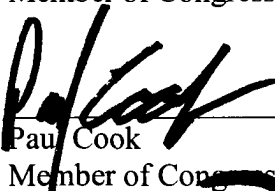

Michael Cloud
Member of Congress

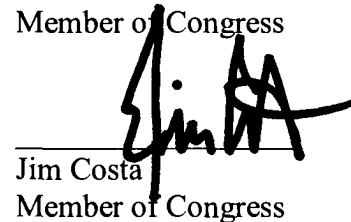

Mike Coffman
Member of Congress

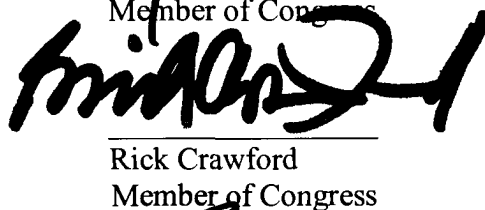

Tom Cole
Member of Congress

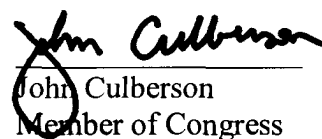

Doug Collins
Member of Congress

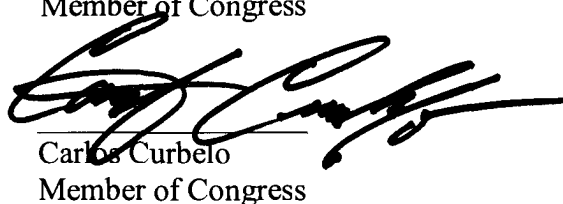

Barbara Comstock
Member of Congress

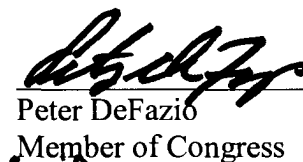

Paul Cook
Member of Congress

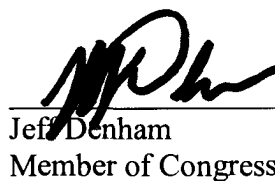

Jim Costa
Member of Congress

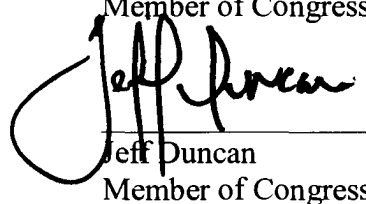

Rick Crawford
Member of Congress

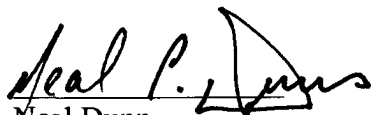

John Culberson
Member of Congress


Carlos Curbelo
Member of Congress

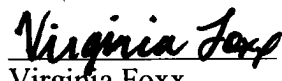

Peter DeFazio
Member of Congress



Jeff Denham
Member of Congress

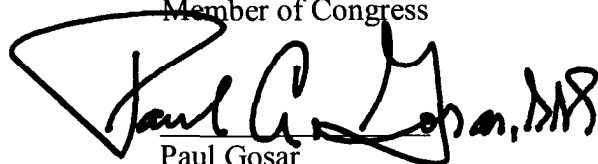

Jeff Duncan
Member of Congress

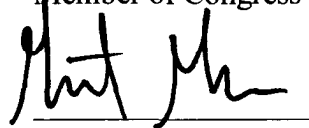

Neal Dunn
Member of Congress

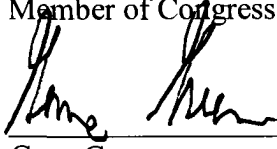

Chuck Fleischmann
Member of Congress

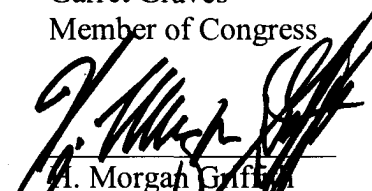

Virginia Foxx
Member of Congress



Louie Gohmert
Member of Congress

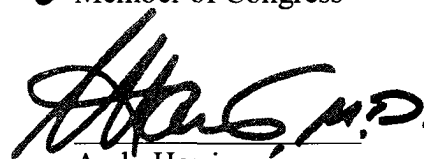

Paul Gosar
Member of Congress

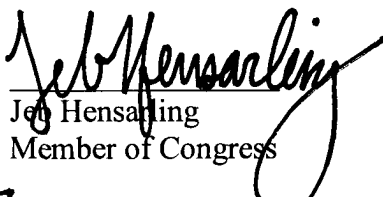

Garret Graves
Member of Congress



Gene Green
Member of Congress


A. Morgan Griffin
Member of Congress



Gregg Harper
Member of Congress



Andy Harris
Member of Congress

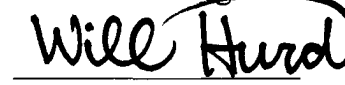

Jeff Hensarling
Member of Congress

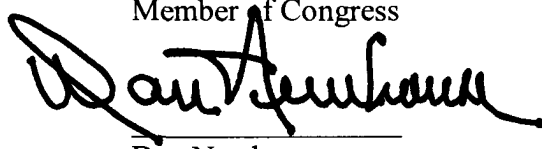

Jody Hice
Member of Congress

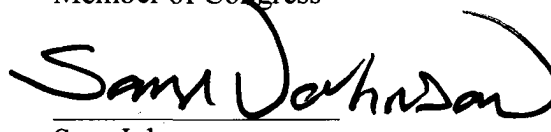

French Hill
Member of Congress

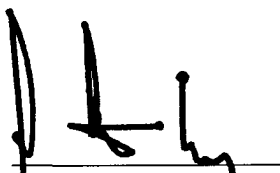

Richard Hudson
Member of Congress


Duncan Hunter
Member of Congress

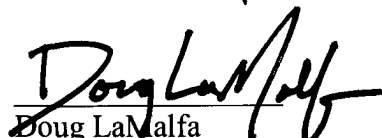

Will Hurd
Member of Congress



Dan Newhouse
Member of Congress

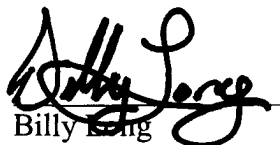

Sam Johnson
Member of Congress



Trent Kelly
Member of Congress



Mike Kelly
Member of Congress

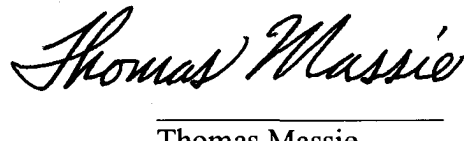

Doug LaMalfa
Member of Congress

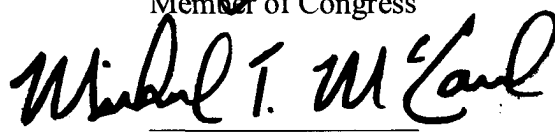

Doug Lamborn
Member of Congress

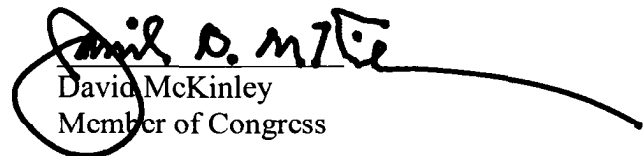

Billy Long
Member of Congress



Mia Love
Member of Congress



Kenny Marchant
Member of Congress

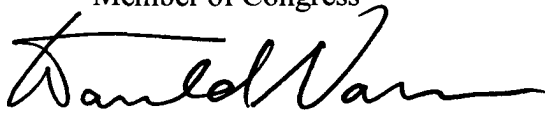

Thomas Massie
Member of Congress

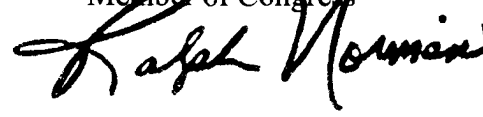

Michael McCaul
Member of Congress

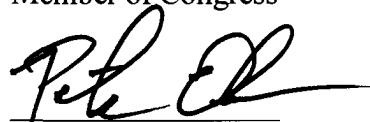

David McKinley
Member of Congress


Alex Mooney
Member of Congress

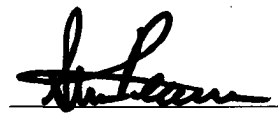

Markwayne Mullin
Member of Congress

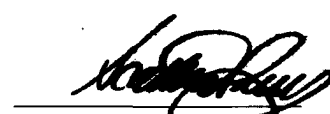

Donald Norcross
Member of Congress

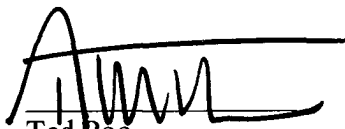

Ralph Norman
Member of Congress



Pete Olson
Member of Congress

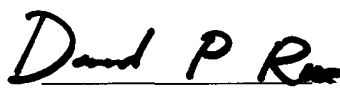

Steven Palazzo
Member of Congress

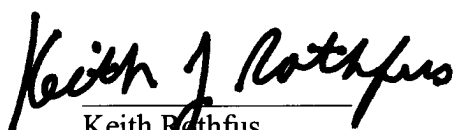

Steve Pearce
Member of Congress



Scott Perry
Member of Congress

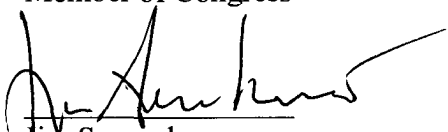

Ted Poe
Member of Congress



Tom Rice
Member of Congress

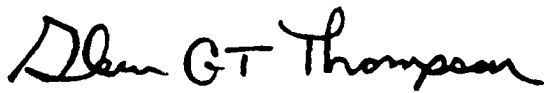

David P. Roe, M.D.
Member of Congress

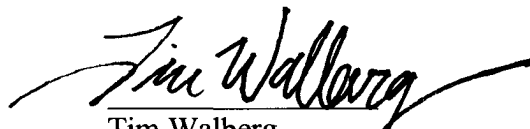

Keith Rothfus
Member of Congress

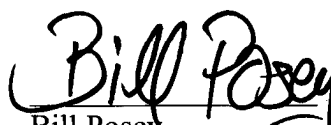

Edward R. Royce
Member of Congress

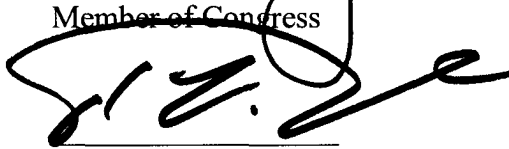

Jim Sensenbrenner
Member of Congress

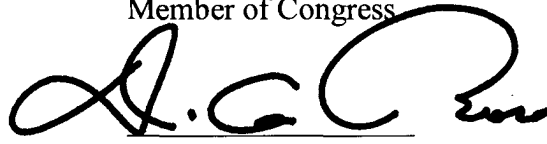

Lamar Smith
Member of Congress

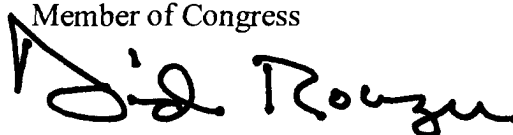

G.T. Thompson
Member of Congress

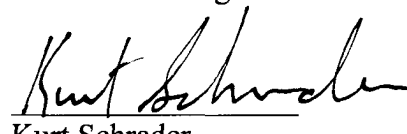

Tim Walberg
Member of Congress

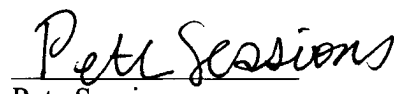

Bill Posey
Member of Congress

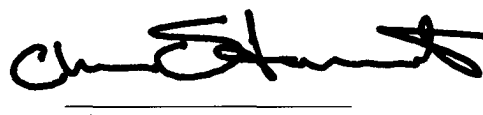

Cedric Richmond
Member of Congress



Dennis Ross
Member of Congress


David Rouzer
Member of Congress

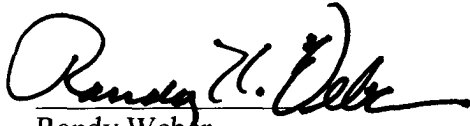

Kurt Schrader
Member of Congress

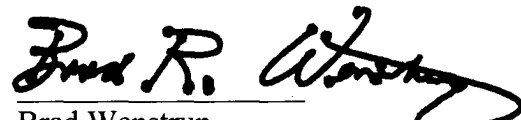

Pete Sessions
Member of Congress

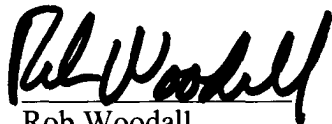

Chris Stewart
Member of Congress

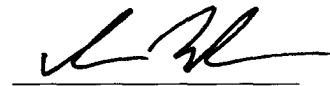

David G. Valadao
Member of Congress



Mark Walker
Member of Congress

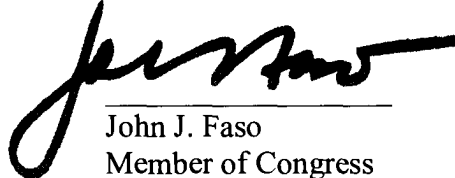

Randy Weber
Member of Congress

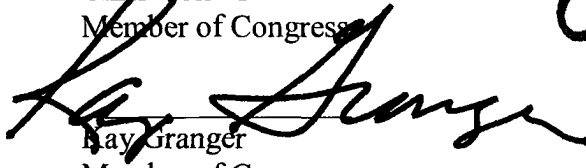

Brad Wenstrup
Member of Congress



Rob Woodall
Member of Congress

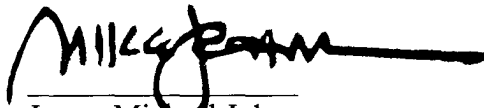

Lee Zeldin
Member of Congress



Chris Collins
Member of Congress



John J. Faso
Member of Congress



Ray Granger
Member of Congress

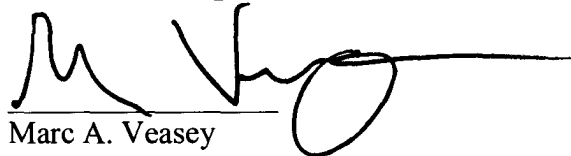

George Holding
Member of Congress


James Michael Johnson
Member of Congress


Walter Jones
Member of Congress


Debbie Lesko
Member of Congress


Joe Wilson
Member of Congress


Marc A. Veasey
Member of Congress